

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER STOCK-RAISER DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada in the year 1903 at the Department of Agriculture.

Vol. 26 No. 8
Whole No. 403

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, APRIL 20, 1907

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THRESHERS AND ROAD MACHINERY

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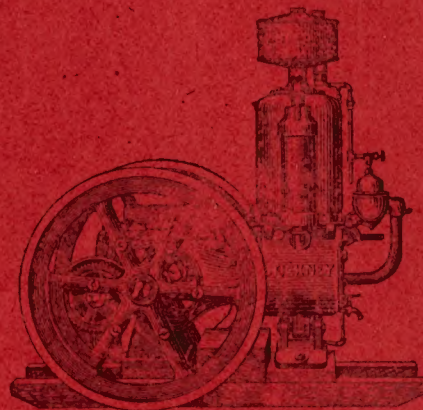
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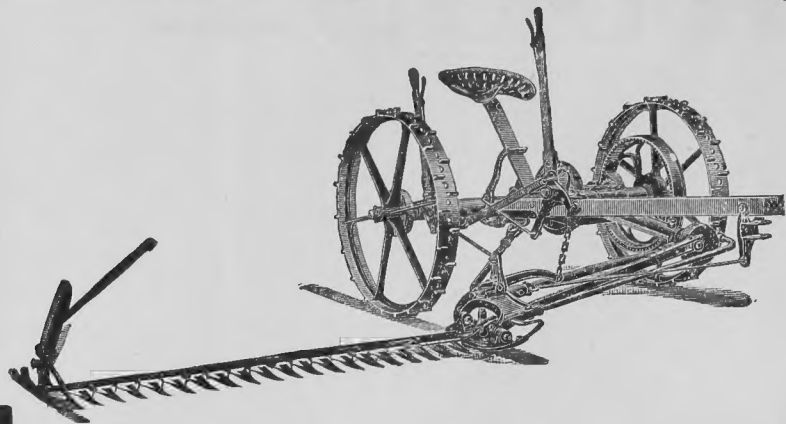
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"The No. 8 which I bought from you this season gave me great satisfaction. It is light of draft and will go through any kind of grass."

(Signed) E. J. ROWE,
Brandon, Man.

Write now for catalog "E".

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| 1907—Champion best Clyde any age, Brandon | } SCOTTISH FANCY. |
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| 1907—2nd and 3rd, aged class, Brandon | } "CAIRNHILL" (11292) |
| 1906—1st and Champion, Aged Class, Brandon | |
| 1906—1st, 3-year-old Class, Brandon | } "TOPPER" (imp.) |
| 1906—1st in Aged Class, Brandon Winter Fair | |
| 1905—1st and Champion, Brandon | } "CAIRNHILL" (11292) |
| 1904—1st and Diploma at Brandon | |
| 1st Aged Class, Winnipeg | } "PLEASANT PRINCE" |
| 1901—1st at Winnipeg | |
| 1st and Cup at Brandon | } "ST. CHRISTOPHER," who won 1st at Chicago International Stock Show in a class of 10, in 1900 |
| 1900—1st and Cup at Winnipeg | |
| 1899—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon | } "PILGRIM" |
| 1898—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon | |
| | } "BURNBRAE," who won 1st at Pan-American |
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We have a number of Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdale mares, in foal, also Hackney mares for sale.

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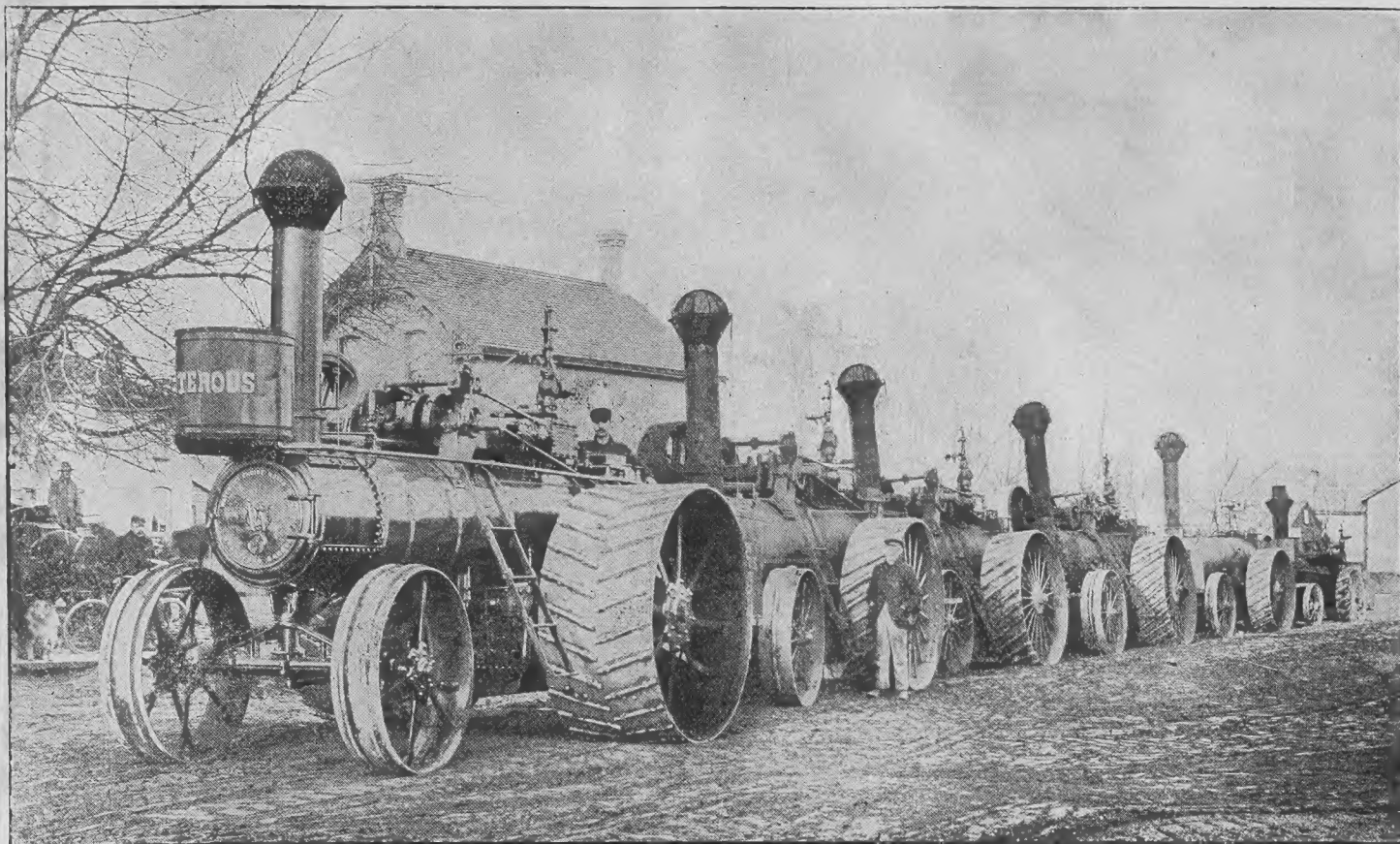
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MANITOBA

ESTABLISHED 1882

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER, STOCK RAISER, DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.

THE AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL AGRICULTURAL PAPERS TAKEN IN WESTERN CANADA.

VOL. 26, No. 8
WHOLE No. 403

WINNIPEG, CANADA, APRIL 20, 1907

\$1 a Year
in advance



Half a million dollars will be expended in improvements in the C.P.R. shops, in Winnipeg, during the season of 1907.

The British Army has removed its ban on Chicago canned meats, and will again use them as long as their manufacture is properly supervised.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is obtaining contracts for 20,000 laborers to be brought to Canada this year from England, Scotland and Russia.

Spitzbergen will soon boast the possession of the farthest north railway in the world, which will be built ten degrees further north than the so-called Lofoten Railway, which crosses the Arctic Circle in Northern Scandinavia. The object of the new line is to work the coal deposits of Spitzbergen, which are situated in the interior of the island. The new line will connect them with the coast. The first plan for an earth surface line was abandoned, owing to the natural difficulties. It is now proposed to construct an aerial suspension railway on the Bleichert system.

Some striking population statistics are now being published in Rome. Some years ago the Italian population was one of the most prolific in Europe, and in one period of twenty years increased from 28,000,000 to 33,000,000. Now the tendency is strongly in the opposite direction, while, at the same time, emigration, which now reaches a million souls a year, is leaving whole rural districts depopulated. The natural increase had declined from 7.38 per thousand in 1901 to 6.1 in 1906. In the flourishing industrial districts there is some progressive increase, but in the rural provinces, like Labuan, Auplia, Sicily, and the Campagna, it dwindles down as low as 1.1 per thousand.

The Canadian commercial agent at Leeds reports that the English trade in Siberian frozen salmon, in competition with the British Columbian salmon, has been so gratifying that two British steamers, originally engaged in the Argentine frozen-meat trade, were last autumn at Nicolavsk, at the mouth of the Amur River, where the fish, on being caught, were immediately placed in the ships' holds and kept in a frozen state until the cargoes were completed. He says that the Siberian salmon of the Amur is equal in size and quality to the British Columbia variety, and both are equal to the best Scotch salmon, which bring 60 cents per pound in London.

At the Lick Observatory, they have recently spectroscopically determined the distance from us of the nearest fixed star, the result being

stated as follows: "Light, travelling at a speed of 186,000 miles per second, requires 44 years to reach us from that star." And we figure it out like this: Length of sidereal year, 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.33 seconds, which is 31,558,149.33 seconds, and four and a quarter years are therefore 134,122,134.625 seconds. The distance then (call it mean or magnificent, as you please) is 24,946,717,045,365 miles.

The Danish Government proposes to build not less than 32 new railways. If the proposal goes through, the length of the Danish government railways will be increased by 335 miles and the private roads by 535 miles. The building of the railways is supposed to be carried out during a term of 13 or 14 years at a yearly expense of about \$1,070,000. Of particular interest it is to note that the Danish government proposes that the expenses herewith shall be partially covered by an assess-

certificate showing that the applicant is of age and of an unblemished character. It must also be accompanied by a bond issued by a solvent party guaranteeing or giving security for the payment of taxes and rates for three years. In addition, some reliable credentials should be produced to meet such further inquiries about the applicant as the proper authorities may choose to make. These credentials should be duplicate, at least, and signed and sworn to by some person occupying a position entitling him to confidence.

The Canadian and Mexican Governments have granted subsidies to the Canadian-Mexican Pacific Coast Steamship Co. in order to induce them to operate steamers between Vancouver and Mexican ports.

From 1842 to 1905, covering a period of 63 years, the recession of Horse Shoe Falls, Niagara, has been

The Brazilian Review states that the agricultural show which was to be opened in Potro Alegre on March 2, was expected to be the finest of its kind to date held in Brazil, both as regards machinery and animals. The number of exhibitors exceeded 300, while various good prizes were offered. Many British breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry were to be shown.

A grant of \$5,000 has been made by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, towards defraying the expenses of importing a herd of reindeer into Labrador from Norway. These animals are useful for purposes of transportation, and are valuable in supplying the people with food, milk and hides. A review of what the reindeer has done for the people of Alaska appeared in our issue of July 20th, 1906.



BESSIE BELLE
First and second prize Shorthorn heifers, calved in 1904, at the Regina Spring Show. The property of George Kinnon, Cottonwood, Sask.

ment of those that profit by the new railways, through the raise in the value of their property. As soon as a railway is opened for traffic, an estimate is to be made as to how much in property value the railway has added to each farm or other lands, and part of this increase is to be paid by the owners to the railway company, either in cash or instalments with interest added after a stipulated scale.

There are not many countries in which foreigners enjoy such complete liberty as in Canada. Sweden may be taken as one of the most advanced of the European countries, yet before a foreigner can carry on trade in Sweden he must file an application for permission with "Oferstathaller Embetet," Stockholm, and with the governor (Landshöfding) of the province concerned, but it rests with the King whether such permission shall be granted. The application must contain the name of the city or place where the trading business is to be carried on, and be accompanied by a

5 feet per annum or 315 feet, while the recession of the American falls, from 1827 to 1905, covering a period of 78 years, was less than 3 inches per annum, or 9 feet 6 inches during the 78 years.

Electricity is to be utilized by the Great Northern Railroad Company instead of steam as a motive power on at least one division of the trans-continental line in North Dakota, and also for hauling its trains through the famous Cascade tunnel in the Rockies. The particular stretch of road on which it has been decided to use electricity is between Minot and Williston, here the road's supply of water is so full of mineral salts that the engines must be taken into the round house after every run to have the boilers cleared. It is estimated that on the adoption of electricity six or eight locomotives will be sufficient for the better operation of the road, and the cost will be greatly cut down.

The estimated population of continental United States in 1905 and 1906, according to a census bulletin, was 82,574,195 and 83,941,510, respectively. Including Alaska and the insular possessions the population of the United States in 1906 was 93,182,240. The increase in population from 1900 to 1905 was 6,579,620.

A press despatch from London, England, says that a solution of the problem of preserving milk fresh for an indefinite period seems to have been found by one Randolph Hemming. The invention of Hemming consists of the forced introduction into every bottle of milk of a certain quantity of carbonic acid gas by means of a special machine. Already the Board of Health has made tests of milk so preserved for over twenty weeks, and it was found to be just as fresh as when taken from the cow. In order to use the milk, it is only necessary to open the bottle and let the carbonic acid gas evaporate which requires only a few minutes.



Manitoba Pure-Bred Bull Sale Brandon, May 30.

The third annual auction sale of pure-bred bulls, under the auspices of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association, is to be held at Brandon on Thursday, May 30th. This date should be kept in mind by all those interested in the cattle industry of the province, and all breeders should unite in an effort to make the sale a success. The place of holding the sale was this year moved from Winnipeg to Brandon, on the ground that the latter being a more central place for the stockmen there would likely be a larger attendance of prospective buyers. Just what effect the change will have on the attendance is yet to be seen, but it is certain that the sale will not be successful unless a good class of stock is offered. The public has shown over and over again that it is not foolish enough to buy cull pure-bred stock at an auction sale, and the sooner we fully realize this the better. There is no standard fixed to which an animal must attain before he may be entered for the sale—and the wisdom of this, we think, is open to question—but breeders in their own interests, if for no other reason, should refrain from offering poor stock at the provincial sale. If this is done, it means that the sale will drag, and both sellers and purchasers will be dissatisfied. What we want to see at Brandon on May 30th is a really superior lot of bulls; something that represents what the breeders of Manitoba can produce—not a job lot to be disposed of for whatever they will bring. If a good class of bulls is offered, we have every confidence that the purchasing public will appreciate the chance to obtain something worth while and bid freely, otherwise they will not. The success or failure of the sale, to a large extent, is in the hands of the breeders, and we would strongly urge upon them the necessity of keeping the poor stuff at home and presenting for sale only those animals that have quality to recommend them.

Watering for Horses.

One of the greatest economies about a farm is a good water supply handy to the stables. As a rule, the working horses are not watered as frequently as they should be.

Military officers, especially those of the mounted services, says an exchange, know how to care for horses, and how to feed, water and handle them in order to get the most out of them in work, and at the same time strain the horses the least. They always emphasize the importance of frequent watering. Horses are fed a little dry hay in the morning to stimulate their thirst, then watered and fed their rations. If possible, they are watered again before they go to work, and on hot days, or during heavy marches, they are given one or more small drinks during the forenoon. At noon they are first watered, and then fed their rations. They are offered water before hooking in after dinner, then watered again during the afternoon, and receive their evening water, grain and hay ration in the order named.

If a man wants a drink of water frequently during heavy work, and on hot days, it is only reasonable to conclude that a horse does also. The farmer, too, will get more service from his horses and be easier on them by watering often. When the horses are hot, a few swallows should be their limit, but it is not economy to go against nature by depriving them of water except at long intervals. Small quantities of water given frequently should be the rule.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVER, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Introducer and grower of Western Rye grass and English blue grass (*Festuca Elatior Pratensis*). Some blue grass seed for sale. Five March yearling bulls for sale. Phone 93 B.

H. F. FLEWELLING, Bellevue Ranch, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and high-grade Clydesdales. Seven cows and four heifers for sale at reasonable prices, also some first class horses.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

M. C. WIGHTMAN, Lindisfern Stock Farm, Menteith, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Yorkshire swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JOHN WISHART, Prospect Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, and Hackneys. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Write or phone for wants.

P. McGRATH, Oak Bluff, Man.—Hello! why not buy a son of Gold Chief, the best Poland China boar in Manitoba. Young stock for sale.

FINLEY McRAE, Brandon, Man., Shorthorns: fine lot of young bulls, yearlings up to 3-year-olds, also cows and heifers all ages, prices right to suit times.

GEO. HAMILTON, Lake View Farm, Neepawa, Man., breeder of high-class Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Several choice bulls for sale.

GEO. LITTLE, Neepawa, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Scottish Canadian, =36100=, winner of Grand Sweepstakes at Winnipeg, at head of herd. Write for wants.

R. JOHNSTON, Radisson Pure Bred Stock Farm, Radisson, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young bulls and hogs for sale.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride =28855=.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire pigs. Young stock for sale.

BROWNE BROS. Ellisboro', Sask., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

T. W. ROBSON, Thorndale Stock Farm, Manitou, Man., has for sale 20 young bulls, and a few females.

THOS. JASPER, Roseland Stock Farm, Harding, Man., breeder and importer of Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

PAUL & McFARLANE, Springburn Farm, Moose Jaw, Sask., breeders and importers of Clydesdales.

JOHN LOGAN, Bethany, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns. 7 young bulls for sale, sired by Lord Loggans (imp.).

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

C. WHEATLAND, Mandan, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

W. J. McFADDAN, Methven, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

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W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for Sale.

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H. E. WABY, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red Polled cattle and high class poultry. Young bulls for sale. See Poultry Breeders' Directory.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Tamworth swine. Stock always for sale.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

WEIGHTMAN & REID, West Hall, Man., breeders of Shire and Clydesdale horses. Young stallions and fillies for sale.

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THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Sask., breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Hereford Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES ANDREWS, Poplar View Farm, Carman, Man., Shorthorn breeder. Young male stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

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W. H. MORTSON & SONS, Brandon, Man., breeders of improved Yorkshire swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

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G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask. Choice Short horns of both sexes for sale.

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GEO. CLARK, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

T. H. PERDUE, Wild Rose Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleavery, Man., Short-horns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Draft Horses.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Polled Angus, Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Battleford, Sask., breeder of Berkshires. Choice stock for sale.

ROBT. RUSSELL, Thornybank Farm, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

H. O. AVEARST, Mount Royal, Man., breeder Scotch Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

GEO. KINNON, Cottenwood, Sask., breeder choice Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

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J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto, Man., Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

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A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. Write wants.

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D. McFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

JOS. McGREGOR & SONS, Manitou, Man., Shorthorn breeders. Young stock for sale.

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PETER HORN, Regina, Sask.

New Bulletin on Swine.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has just issued a new bulletin dealing with the history and chief characteristics of the leading breeds of swine reared in Canada. The bulletin deals with the Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth, Chester White, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey. It is well illustrated by cuts of typical specimens of the breeds described, and besides the other features referred to it contains a comprehensive score card for the four first named breeds. All who are interested would do well to write the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for this bulletin, which is No. 11.

More Good Horses in Manitoba.

B. Trotter, of Trotter & Trotter, horse dealers, Brandon, writes us as follows: "I may tell you that I have spent six weeks and \$500 to find out that there are more good horses in Manitoba, especially in the Brandon and Souris districts, for less money, than in Ontario. I do not see why the buyer from the West should go east; I think it is a great mistake."

Winnipeg Industrial Prize List Revised.

At a recent meeting of the various committees of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition the 1907 prize list

the two-year-old stallion class the money is \$20 and \$15.

In harness horses not very many changes have been made, the only ones being that the roadsters read, "pacers or trotters," and the prize money has been increased to \$20, \$10 and \$5; for single horses, and for pairs, the money is \$25, \$15 and \$10. This also applies to the carriage class. The high classes for a single and pairs have been cut out and the division made at over 15.3 hands and under 15.3 hands. The middle weight hunters have been struck out also and the money thus saved has been added to the other classes.

An extra class has been provided for ponies 11 to 12 hands, 12 to 13 hands and 13 to 14.1 hands.

Possibly in no section of the prize list will there be greater competition than among the heavy horses, and in addition to the large prizes already offered for teams there is a special prize of \$60 and \$40 given for the best four horse team, mares or geldings, in harness, owned by one or more exhibitors residing in any one municipality. There is also a special prize of \$50 offered for the best five heavy horses, any age or sex, all owned by the exhibitor. Championship prize is given for the best heavy draft mare or gelding, any age.

In order to create a provincial rivalry the Association has provided a special prize for the best heavy horses, any age or sex, owned in any one province at time of entry. There is no doubt that these classes for the best five heavy horses and for the best ten heavy horses will form one



Mare and four colts on Halls's Farm, Arcola, Sask.

was decided upon and it is reassuring to note that in many cases substantial increases have been made.

In the Clydesdales the prizes for the aged stallions have been increased to \$75, \$50, \$30 and \$20; stallions 2 years old are given \$50, \$30 and \$20, while prizes for mares or geldings are increased to \$25, \$15 and \$10. Classes have been provided for Canadian bred stallions, Clydesdales or Shires, any age, \$335 and \$15; and mare or filly any age, \$20 and \$10. In the Shires the aged class was made to read 3 years or over, the prizes being \$40, \$30 and \$20; two-year-old stallion, \$20 and \$10.

In all the classes in the horse sections the prizes for brood mare and two of her progeny have been struck out, and in Shires and Clydesdales the section for yeld mare or gelding has been made to read "yeld mare."

In the Percheron class the aged stallion section has been made to read, "three years and over," the prizes being \$30 and \$20, and the class for brood mare made to read "mare or filly, any age." A class has been made for Belgians, with the following classification:—Stallion, any age, \$30 and \$20; filly or mare, any age, \$20 and \$15. A class has also been added for Suffolk stallion, any age; prizes, \$30 and \$20.

The prizes for draft brood mares have been made \$25 and \$20, and for draft teams over 1,600 pounds, \$75, \$50 and \$30. In agricultural horses team prizes have been increased to \$60, \$40 and \$20.

In all the light horses in the breeding classes the aged class has been made to read "three years or over," the money being \$30, \$20 and \$10. In

of the leading judging features of the exhibition this year among the heavy horsemen. With a large number of entries that will be sure to be made in these classes, there is every probability of having anywhere from thirty to fifty horses in the ring at one time, a sight possibly that has never been witnessed in any show ground in Western Canada.

In Shorthorns, the first prize for aged bull is \$40. For two-year-olds the prizes are \$25, \$20, \$10 and \$5, and senior yearling and junior yearling bulls, \$25, \$15, 10 and \$5. As at all large American, Canadian and British shows, the classes for four year old cows is struck out and the class for three year olds made to read, "three years and over." The prizes for 1907 are \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15 and \$10. For heifer, two years, the prizes are \$25, \$15, \$12, \$8 and \$5, and for senior yearling \$20, \$10, \$8 and \$4. The class for bull and two of his get is struck out. Prizes for three animals, the set of one bull are \$20, \$15 and \$10.

In Herefords and Aberdeen Angus the classes for yearlings and calves in both sections have been divided into senior and junior, the prize money being the same as last year.

In Red Polled cattle the following classes have been provided:—Bulls, 3 years or over, \$18 and \$12; 2 years, \$18 and \$12; 1 year, \$12 and \$8; calf, \$8 and \$5. The same classification is made for females. The herd prize is \$15 and \$10.

It is the intention of the Association to put on a cow testing competition open to any of the breeds, and it is expected that the different breed societies will donate special money for their respective breeds.

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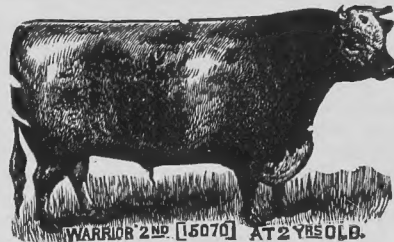


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Dentonia's Merry Bahar, herd header, four years old and an excellent stock getter, must be disposed of to prevent inbreeding. Also a young Dentonia-bred bull. W. F. Cameron Strathcona, Alta.

Large Cattle Prizes at Edmonton Summer Fair.

Quite a liberal spread of prizes will be offered at the Edmonton summer fair, and the management is looking for a strong display of horned stock in response to its liberality. For Shorthorn bulls three years or over a total of \$105 will be hung up, to be divided into the following prizes: \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10, \$5. Altogether about \$700, along with two gold and one silver medal, is offered in the Shorthorn classes. Herefords are also generously dealt with, and a good list of prizes is offered for Polled Angus and Galloways. A rather unusual class in Canadian shows is the one introduced here for Polled Durhams, of which there are a few in the neighborhood. Special inducements are held out to the owners of good grade dairy cows, the prizes for cows four years or over being \$30, \$15, \$10 and \$6. We think that in a district where dairying is as prominent as in Northern Alberta it is most important to encourage the building up of good herds of dairy cows, and we are glad to note the liberality in this respect. Heavy prizes are also offered for fat cattle ready for the block, \$30, \$20 and \$15 being offered as prizes for a pair of steers. Butchers are excluded from entering in the last-mentioned contest, but in an open class for best five cattle for butcher's purposes a prize of \$50 is to be given.

The dates of the fair will be July 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The Horse Breeders' Association Makes Important Recommendation to Stallion Owners.

The Executive of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association has issued a circular to the stallion owners throughout the province recommending that in future the payment of one-fifth of the stallion's fee be insisted on at the time of the first service. Thus if the total service fee is \$20, the stallion owner, if he follows this recommendation, will demand a cash payment of \$4, or if the service fee is \$15 he will demand a cash payment of \$3.

This suggestion, we believe, is sound, and it should receive the hearty support of every stallion owner in the province, as well as the farmers. Some such united action as this is necessary for the proper protection of the stallion owners, for, although the general public may not realize it, the fact remains that as at present conducted the business of travelling a high-priced stallion is not particularly lucrative. This is easily shown if we consider the expense. In the first place, there is an initial outlay of about \$2,000. In order to cover the depreciation in value and the risk of carrying the animal, an allowance of about 20 per cent. per annum must be made. On a \$2,000 horse this means \$400. Then, interest on the capital invested must be taken into consideration, which at 7 per cent. means \$140. The cost for the season on the road, covering the groom's wages, renting of stands, etc., is placed at about \$225, while the cost of maintenance for the nine months off the road is estimated from \$100 to \$150.

According to this calculation there is an expenditure of from \$865 to \$915 involved for the season's operations before any profits can be looked for. A stallion is doing pretty good work, perhaps better than the average, if he gets 50 mares in foal during the season, and if he does this, at \$20 a mare he earns only \$1,000 for his owner, while at \$15, which is the fee that most owners of imported horses are forced to take, \$750 represents the season's receipts.

The stallion owners then, especially those who pay a long price for their horses, are taking considerable risk, and we think that their demand for part payment at the first service is very reasonable. This would serve two very useful purposes. In the first place the stallion owners would receive a little cash as the season progresses to meet running expenses, and what is perhaps

more important they would be afforded protection against mares that are non-breeders, as men owning such mares would not be so eager to breed them if there were a charge at the time of service. The demand for one-fifth cash is very moderate, but it is a move in the right direction, in that it would be an encouragement for men to invest in high-class horses, and the association's letter should be strongly supported by every person interested in the horse industry of the province.

New Regulation for Recording Imported Clydesdales in Canadian Stud Book.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Clydesdale Horse Association, held at Toronto, April 3rd, the following amendment to the rules of the Association was passed:—

"Imported Clydesdale stallions or mares, by sire and out of dam, both recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland, whose sires and dams are also recorded and bearing registration in such stud book, shall be accepted for registration in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada, and that the amendment shall come into force on the first day of June, 1907."

The Association considered the passing of this regulation, requiring that parents and grandparents of all imported stock be duly recorded and numbered in the British Clydesdale Stud Book, advisable in view of the fact that difficulty has been experienced through the negligence of many Scottish breeders who fail to register their brood mares, which they keep at home, merely to save the trouble and expense of recording them. The result is that the pedigree is issued for the animal when sold for shipment to Canada or elsewhere, without any number appearing for the dam. Sometimes the dam, grand-dam, or both, show no numbers, while possibly further back numbers may or may not appear. Canadians do not understand this, and often make disparaging remarks on the short pedigree of animals which are really well bred. Sometimes horsemen in this country not too familiar with this fact are unable to discriminate between the short pedigree and one of a better standing. In either case where the number of dams is missing the pedigree too often compares rather unfavorably in appearance with that of many Canadian breds now being recorded.

Owners of short pedigree Clydesdale fillies imported during the last two or three years should take note of this regulation and see to it that their stock is recorded in the Canadian Stud Book as soon as possible, because many animals that are not yet recorded will not be eligible after June 1st, 1907.

Red Polls Average \$84.75.

Forty-seven head of Red Polled cattle were disposed of at the dispersion sale held by the Borden Stock Farm, of Fonti, Ill., on Wednesday, April 3rd, at an average price of \$84.78. The bulls brought considerably higher prices than the females; six were offered and they averaged \$107.50, the highest figure paid being \$260. The forty-one females averaged \$81.46, the highest priced one going for \$200.

Forty-one Pigs in Six Months.

One of our readers sends us the following item, taken from the Weekly Chronicle, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England:

"Bred on Moat Farm, Essex, the scene of Douglass's crime, a sow, now owned by Mr. Mark Abraham, of Leedon Farm, Leighton Buzzard, has just given birth to 23 pigs. Less than six months ago, the same sow became the mother of 18 pigs. Two years ago the sow brought its owner a litter which realized £60."

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CHEAP FOR CASH

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Ten Shorthorn heifers and nine young bulls for sale. Also Strathallin Beau, 46569, my stock bull, by Scottish Beau (imp.) He is four years old. Also young Clyde stallion, British Commander, 5054, one of the thick low set kind. All of above are in good shape and will be sold to suit the times.

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Owing to an over stock we are this Fall offering for sale at very reasonable rates a large number of excellent Shorthorn cattle. We can supply your wants in the various classes and guarantee satisfaction.

We are also carrying Clydesdales of the prize-winning type and are offering a limited number for sale.

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The Calgary Spring Show and Bull Sale.

Alberta's annual spring live stock show and sale occurred at Calgary this year during the first week of April. The weather for the first day or two was miserably raw and cold, which, coming on top of so severe and long a winter, helped to chill the enthusiasm of many of the stockmen and visitors and made the event a less enjoyable one than would otherwise have been the case. During the last day or two, the atmosphere warmed up considerably and a more genial air of cheerfulness prevailed, the true omen, we trust, of much better days for the Alberta stockmen during the remaining months of 1907 than those with which the year has opened.

Monday was a very busy day for the men who were bringing their animals on the ground, getting them properly placed in the stables and putting them into shape for the show and sale. On Monday night there was held the first public event, being the meeting of the horse breeders; and from that time forward the week was very full between the various live stock show contests, the sale of bulls, the dressed carcass competition, the stock judging schools, and the stock judging contests.

It was, without doubt, a misfortune that the bull sale should have been brought on so early in the season, particularly in view of the backwardness of the weather, but, of course, the executive, when making its arrangements, could scarcely be expected to foreknow weather conditions. The management throughout was excellent, and particular credit is due the genial new secretary, E. L. Richardson, who was always to be found in his place, ready and anxious to make the event as much of a success as possible. With such a secretary with a good strong executive for next year, the associations should do good work.

The Horse Show.

The horse show was a decided success, one of the best things of the week. There were 100 entries, and although the animals did not, on the whole, appear to quite such advantage as they might have done after shedding their winter coats, still they attracted a good deal of the attention of the crowds present. And what if the hair on a few of the animals was a bit long and shaggy? The real horseman looks past the raggedness of the hair to see the strong, clean bone, the ample muscle, the healthy, well formed foot, the indications of a sound constitution, and those other essentials that go to make up desirable horse character. And at this show he did not have to look in vain.

The judge of heavy horses was John Gardhouse, of Highfield, Ont., and of light horses, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, of Victoria, B. C. The former judge, being delayed en route, did not arrive until the afternoon, and during Tuesday morning C. M. Macrae, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and H. A. Craig, of the Alberta Department, went ahead with his work.

CLYDES.

Of course, the bonnie Scotch drafters made the most important class, there being 48 entries in the various sections.

In the section for stallions four years and over, there were ten horses present, and the display was certainly a very proud one. The first place was taken by Consul, the four-year-old imported horse recently purchased from John A. Turner by F. Beddingfield, Pekisko. This horse is already well known in Alberta, having been a winner in past shows, and he promises to draw many more ribbons if presented in his present show shape. He is of a very thick, drafty type, yet not so much so as to prevent him from showing good movement, and he displayed much more smoothness and true Clyde character

than many of the other horses in the ring. The second place fell to Charming Prince, seven years old, owned by R. W. Meiklejohn, of Cochrane. This was one of the thickest set horses on the ground, and he showed splendid quality of underpinning, although perhaps inclining a little toward too great lightness of bone. His action was much in his favor, moving off straight and freely both at the walk and trot. The winner of the third was Gold Medal, a four-year-old, owned by James Jones, of Calgary. This is a smooth, attractive horse, with much to recommend him, but lacking, in the writer's opinion, in the mature appearance which should characterize a horse of his age. The fourth was the imported horse, General Moray, owned by Geo. Hoadley, Okotoks. This is a stallion of more than usual scale, of rather an upstanding type, though not tall to a fault, and one of the kind to fill the eye well. He was considered for a higher place, but the judge finally placed him fourth in the line. Fifth went to the five-year-old imported Favorite Blend, owned by David Cargill, of Seven Persons. This is also a large, strong horse, with plenty of bone and good movement. This ended the winning list but there were also present the following horses: Rhins Baron, D. Thorburn, Davisburg; Royal Baron, John A. Turner; Black and Gold, Moodie; Prince of Auslorm, T. J. Thompson, Okotoks. Quite a large proportion of these horses were imported from the heathier country, and there was not one in the lot that was not nicely shown, so that when they were lined up the effect was certainly very fine, a living prophecy of high-class drafters for Alberta in the years to come.

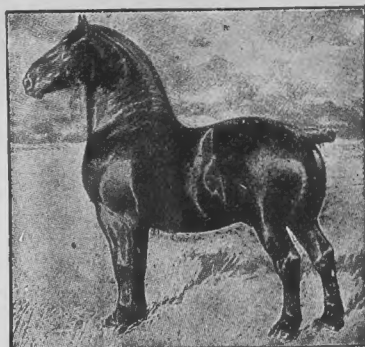
There were five stallions shown in the three-year-old Clyde class and the red ribbons went to imported Royal King, owned by John A. Turner. He is a promising roan, a well turned colt, with extra good feet and a nice springy gait. Turner also captured second place with Ross Romeo, another smooth horse, showing a good deal of quality and promise. Third place went to Pioneer Prince, a heavy, strong horse, with good quality of underpinning, shown by T. H. Andrews, Davisburg. The fourth and fifth went to Alfred, shown by F. W. Ings, Nanton, and Exalted, owned by W. Moodie.

There were two two-year-olds shown, and in this class Turner's Cherub's Pride won the first, and Osco Fortune, owned by J. R. Hinshaw, of High River, secured the second. More quality was shown by Turner's colt, but he had the disadvantage of being in lower flesh and of being younger than his competitor.

There were five yearling stallions brought out, and splendid material was seen here for future use. The findings of the judge placed them as follows: 1st, Sonsie's Crown, owned by Moodie; 2nd, Pagan Blend, D. McKerracher, Medicine Hat; 3rd, Everard's Prince, Turner; 4th, Mackinnon, Harold Banister, Davisburg.

The Canadian Clydesdale Association offered a set of specials for Clyde stallions, any age, bred in Canada. The winner of first here was Meiklejohn's Charming Prince, winner of second in aged open class; 2nd, Turner's Everard's Prince, which had been third among the yearlings; 3rd, Springfield King, not shown previously, owned by H. L. Briggs, of Jackville; and 4th to Moodie's Exalted.

Beddingfield and Turner broke even on the open championship. When the line up was made for the gold medal awarded for the best Clydesdale stallion, of any age, open to all, Consul, the winner among the older horses, was not brought out, and the honor fell to Royal King, the imported three-year-old with which Turner had won first in his class. Consul then appeared on the scene



R. P. STANLEY

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Another carload of Stallions and Mares arrived from Scotland Nov. 25th and are now in the Stable for Sale. I can show you the finest collection of top notchers to be seen in the country, including such horses as:—Malvolio, the Glasgow Premium horse of this year, Storm King, a Glasgow winner, and Fife Premium horse for 2 seasons, Earl Seham, one of the best 3 year olds ever imported, sired by the famous Silver Cup.

Balgowan	1st prize 3 year old at Winnipeg, this year
Holbein	2nd prize 3 year old at Winnipeg, this year
Baron Graham	1st prize 2 year old at Winnipeg, this year

There are also 5 two year olds just landed, and all of them fit to stand in the show ring.

In mares I have some toppers including the famous Bell of Harperland, by Prince of Carruchan, weighs over 1800 lbs. Three of them carry imported foals.

I have also a few Shetlands in last shipment.

Shorthorns:—I have 18 bulls and females, of all ages for sale, many of them imported. Also one imported Galloway.

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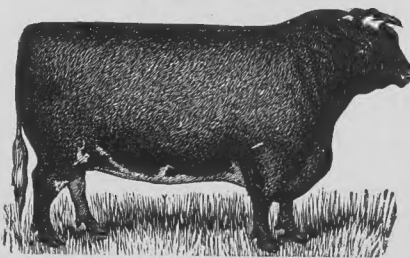
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8 YEARLING BULLS,
2 TWO-YEAR OLD BULLS,
FEMALES OF ALL AGES,
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JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.

and drew the medal for best heavy draft stallion, any age or breed.

There was also a good showing of female stock, not brought out in quite such high color, of course, as the stallions, but still of the sort needed in the horse studs of the province. There were four exhibits in the class for mare, three years or over, with prizes as follows: 1st, Butterfly, owned by Turner; 2nd, Polly Chattan, Bryce Wright, DeWinton; 3rd, Lady Rozelle, Thorburn; 4th, Royal Belle, Wright. In the two-year-old class the winnings were: 1st, Baron's Black Bess, Wright; 2nd, Lady Gartley, Thorburn; 3rd, Wetheral Bridget, Hoadley. Three yearling fillies appeared, and the placing was: 1st to a bay filly of Turner's; 2nd, Lady Susan, Cargill; 3rd, Marchioness of Ailsa, Wright. Turner's three-year-old mare, Baron's Lassie, won the silver medal for best heavy draft female, any age or breed.

SHIRES.

The heavy English breed was not very strongly represented, there being only four Shires on the ground. The first and second prizes were captured by J. R. Hinshaw, of High River, on Bramhope Governor and Bramhope Abbot respectively. The winner of first place was a thick, low set, well muscled, short backed horse, showing a very fair amount of quality, and being a really good type of Shire. The second also was a smooth horse, appearing at first sight to incline rather more to the Clyde type, but promising particularly well in view of the fact that he was not yet three years old. The third was imported Buscot Apollo, owned by Hoadley, and the fourth Keota Stanton, owned by Geo. Wills, of Spring Bank.

PERCHERONS.

In the Percheron class was included Potkin, the beautiful black Belgian stallion owned by Baron Pirmez, of Calgary. This is a very flashy draft horse, with splendid quality of bone and muscle, and nicely turned body, neck and head. He is a strong advertisement for the breed so little known in this country, and won an easy first. There were only two Percherons, one a very heavy and very fat nine-year-old, shown by Hinshaw, and the other a very light and very thin two-year-old, shown by B. Arnold, of Calgary.

HEAVY DRAFT.

There were only three or four entries in this class. J. Hallman & Son, Airdrie, had out a typical heavy draft team and won a well deserved first; they also got the best place on their yearling drafter, second going to J. Robinson, of Elbow River.

THOROUGHBREDS.

The exhibition of light horses was on the whole a very good one, although there was not a great number in any one class.

The first prize Thoroughbred stallion was Indian Chief, four years old, owned by Geo. Hoadley, of Okotoks. This is a well bred, large growthy colt, with lots of substance and good bone, though lacking a little in the hind legs. His stock, when they are not of the racing class, should be good saddlers, etc. The second was Kamloops, owned by P. G. Connell, of Okotoks. This horse was more of the racing type, well put up in the body, but somewhat plain about the head. Connell also showed a promising yearling filly of good quality.

STANDARDBREDS.

Connell was again to the front in strong force among the Standardbreds. In the class for stallion three years or over he got the red with Amos I. This is a three-year-old of rather good type, although perhaps not quite as large as he should be. He is very good in the front end, having good foreleg, shoulder and middle, but is not quite as strong in the hind end. This horse has lots of action, and should cross well with suitable mare and produce desirable stylish drivers. When shown against the other breeds, he won the medal as best light stallion, any age or breed. The second and third prize horses were

owned by E. W. King, of Calgary. The second was Coneyberry, a rangy fellow, and the third Stanley D.

Connell was the only exhibitor of yearling stallions and fillies, and got first and second in stallions and first in fillies. The winner of first for stallion was Hillside Thorne, a free mover of good size and conformation, decidedly better in the hind quarters than the winner of second.

HACKNEYS.

There were three in the class for Hackney stallions three years or over. First place went to Agility, owned by W. Moodie, De Winton. This horse is of very good type, and showed beautiful action, folding and extending well, but travelling a trifle wide. The owner deserves a very great deal of credit for the perfect control under which his charge was shown, the splendid behavior of Agility being an object lesson to exhibitors as to the advantage of careful and thorough training. The winner of second was Cannell's Alberta, a very good type of horse, possessing a well made body and showing nice style and energy, but lacking in the snappy action of Moodie's horse. Hoadley's Glenlyon was third. He is a good, useful horse, with plenty of bone and size, but lacking the elasticity of movement so prominent in the winner of first place.

The only two-year-old was Ring-leader, shown by Hallman & Son. This was one of the most promising Hackneys in the show, showing good style, fairly high action and plenty of extension. He has not any too much substance, but may improve in this respect with age. This colt with proper handling should be a stiff competitor in Alberta shows next year. This year he lost the medal for best Hackney stallion of any age, which went to Agility, but if he improves, as seems likely, he will put up a very good fight in a year from now.

Moodie had the only filly, a closely knit yearling, which showed herself off well and won a good deal of admiration. She was placed champion as best light female, any age or breed.

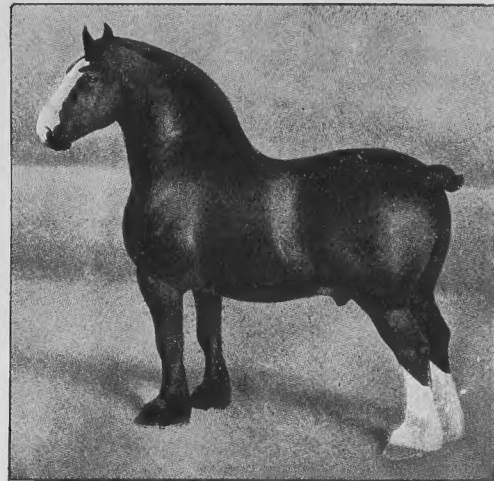
ROADSTERS, CARRIAGE AND SADDLE HORSES.

There was not a very heavy display of these classes, so far as numbers were concerned, but the quality of the exhibit throughout was most satisfactory. In roadster teams Hallman & Son won first and G. E. Goddard, of Cochrane, second. Hallman & Son also won first on carriage team. The competition was keen in single drivers. Connell's Ravallus won first, showing superior action and speed. L. A. Scott, of Calgary, got second on a very nice, compact, useful road horse that travelled squarely, but was somewhat lacking in extension of step and showed rather less speed and style than could be desired. Connell got third on a horse of larger type than the other two. He also got first and second on yearlings with two good colts.

In saddle horses over 14½ hands Goddard got first with a very sweet four-year-old, with a beautiful head, neck and shoulders, also the strong, clean, well-formed foreleg and springy pastern so much desired in an animal of this class. Connell secured second with one more of the hunter type. It was hard to decide between the saddle ponies under 14½ hands, they being of quite different types. A. C. Sharkeley, of Pekisko, won first on a graceful Thoroughbred, imported from the old country. This pony has a beautiful body and shows promise of speed. The second was one of Goddard's, a range bred polo pony with plenty of substance.

The Pure Bred Bull Show.

While the horse show was in progress on Tuesday the cattle, sheep and swine were also being judged. In the contests among the sale stock there were no classes for females, as only bulls were allowed to enter for the sale this year. The competition among the Shorthorns was particularly keen, and in two or three of the classes anywhere from fifteen to thirty bulls were lined up, and the interest and enthusiasm was very keen. Some of those shown were



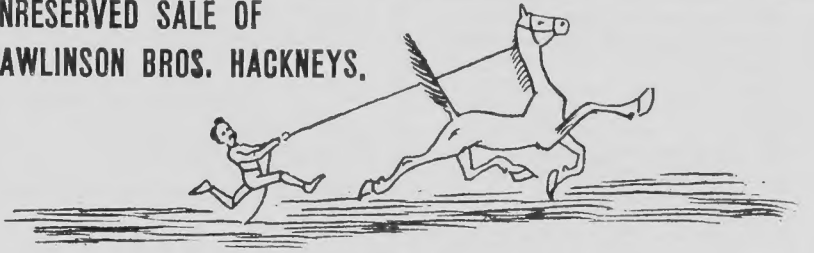
Bulwark, 4-year-old, Sire Baron's Pride, Imported August 1906, by Alex. Galbraith & Son.

PERCHERONS, SUFFOLKS AND HACKNEYS.

Ten imported CLYDESDALE MARES at COST PRICE Write for particulars to

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3 Imported stallions
12 4-year-old fillies

6 Home bred stallions
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12 yearling fillies, also

48 Brood mares
8 2-year-old fillies

97 head of unregistered mares, fillies and geldings.

Nearly all the best mares the Champion "Robin Adair" ever got in this stud are included in this sale together with full sisters to "Saxon", Priscilla and Minona, who won everything in sight at all the Eastern Shows, including the Championship of both sexes at the St. Louis World's Fair.

It is the greatest collection of high class Hackneys that is ever likely to be offered again in Canada for many years. Catalogues of sale will be ready for distribution on June 1st, 1907, which may be obtained together with full particulars from

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Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the Big Western Fairs.

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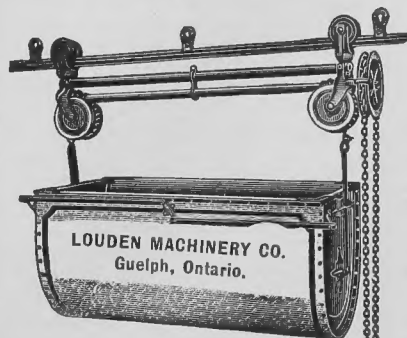
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somewhat on the plain order, but there were so many good ones present that the winners were all splendid animals. The Hereford men also put up a very strong contest, the champion Hereford bull being an especially low-set, heavy, stylish one of the very best breed type. The Aberdeen Angus breed was not quite so strongly represented, and the only Galloways were those of E. D. Adams, of Millarville. The prize list was as follows:—

SHORTHORNS

Bull, 3 years or over: 1, Alberta King, owned by A. W. Latimer, Bowden; 2, Royalist, Robert Pratt, DeWinton; 3, Nonpareil Victor, David Sinclair, Innisfail; 4, Royal Morning, John Ramsay, Priddis; 5, Clear the Way, J. W. Mohler, Round Hill.

Bull, 2 years: 1, Reliance, H. W. Metcalfe, Lacombe; 2, Beau Brummell, Bryce Wright, DeWinton; 3, Bobbie Burns, J. L. Walters, Haynes.

Bull, 18 months and under 2 years: 1, Farmer, James Sharp, Lacombe; 2, Roxie Chief, S. R. English, Warwick; 3, Sandy Mon, A. F. McGill, Lacombe; 4, Sprucevale Duke, Hugh McPherson, Calgary; 5, Franklin, Wm. Sharp, Lacombe.

Yearlings under 18 months: 1, Duke of Fairview, W. H. Maude, Lacombe; 2, Admiral Favorite, James Wilson, Innisfail; 3, Fusileer, Wm. Sharp, Lacombe; 4, Archers Favorite, Wilson; 5, Clarence, P. Talbot & Son, Lacombe.

Best Shorthorn bull, any age, bred in Alberta: 1, Farmer, James Sharp, Lacombe.

Best Shorthorn bull, any age (open to all): 1, Farmer, James Sharp.

HEREFORDS

Bull, 3 years and over: 1, Hamilton, S. M. Mace, Pekisko; 2, King of Moscow, P. F. Huntley, Lacombe; 3, Captain Max, Patrick Turner, Wetaskiwin; 4, Rodney, Huntley.

Bull, 2 years old: 1, Sir Bredwell 2nd, Parker & Fraser, Lacombe; 2, Sir Bredwell, Parker & Fraser; 3, Big Enough, Oswald Palmer, Lacombe; 4, Monarch, W. J. McClure, Innisfail; 5, Oyama, Palmer.

Bull, 18 months and under 2 years: 1, Lamerton Laird, F. J. Taylor, Lamerton; 2, Sir Bredwell 4th, Parker & Fraser; 3, Gallant Hesiod 9th, Palmer; 4, Robin Adair, Arthur Fletcher, Mound; 5, Jonathan, Palmer.

Yearling bull, under 18 months: 1, Sir Bredwell 10th, Parker & Fraser; 2, Sir Bredwell 11th, Parker & Fraser; 3, Jim, Palmer; 4, Sir Bredwell 12th, Parker & Fraser; 5, Sampson, Huntley.

Best bull, any age, bred in Alberta: 1, Sir Bredwell 4th, Parker & Fraser.

Best bull, any age: 1, Hamilton, Mace.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Bull, any age: 1, Black Bearer, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; 2, Canton Don, James McNichol, Blackfalds; 3, U. C. Stamp, Wm. Grier, Okotoks; 4, Blackfalds Dandy, John Atsinger, Blackfalds.

GALLOWAYS

Bull, any age: 1, Lord Vernon, E. D. Adams, Millarville; 2, Black Alexander, Adams.

The Fat Stock Show.

In a number of sections the fat stock show was well filled, and the

quality of the animals very good, but there is still room for a considerable amount of improvement here, several of the entries not being of really good type or shown in patchy or underdone form. No doubt the severity of the past winter made it an unusually difficult matter to bring out cattle in desirable bloom. This is a feature of the fair that will likely improve a great deal from year to year. Quite an interesting feature were the different herdsmen's competitions. There were not a great many sheep or swine shown, but still enough to create some interest in these features of the fair. The winners were as follows:

PUREBRED SHORTHORNS

Cow, 4 years or over: 1 and 2, W. H. Manne, Lacombe; 3, Dr. Dudgeon, Wetaskiwin; 4, J. Wilson, Innisfail.

Cow, 3 years: 1, S. R. English, Warwick.

Steer or heifer, 2 years: 1, R. K. Bennett, Calgary; 2, J. Hamm, Didsbury.

Steer or heifer under 2 years: 1, E. D. Adams, Millarville; 2, Bennett; 3, Hugh McPherson, Calgary.

PUREBRED HEREFORDS

Cow, 4 years or over: 1, S. M. Mace, Pekisko.

GALLOWAYS OR POLLED ANGUS

Cow or heifer, 4 years: 1, E. D. Adams.

GRADE STEERS

Steer, 3 years and under 5: 1, P. Burns & Co., Calgary; 2, W. E. Tees, Tees; 3, H. K. Peters, Didsbury; 4, Indian Industrial School, Davisburg; 5, McPherson; 6, Klaas Peters, Didsbury.

Steer, 2 years: 1, P. F. Huntley, Lacombe; 2, Tees; 3, Indian School; 4, and 6, Chas. Moore, Bowden; 5, A. F. McGill, Lacombe.

Steer, 1 year: 1, Bryce Wright,



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Aged Clyde Stallions at Calgary Spring Show, 1907, arranged according to the judge's placing, the first prize-winning horse being in the foreground.

DeWinton; 2 and 3, L. Hutchinson, Duhamel.

GRADE COWS AND HEIFERS

Cow, 4 years and over: 1, W. H. Maude, Lacombe.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2: 1, Dr. Harrington, Lacombe; 2, W. H. Maude, Lacombe; 3, P. Talbot & Son.

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Best beef animal, any age, pure bred or grade: 1, E. D. Adams on Miss Trout.

CARCASS COMPETITION

Pure-bred or grade steer: 1, Tip, yearling grade steer owned by L. Hutchinson, Duhamel (3rd in his class when alive), live weight 1,100 pounds, dressed weight 650 pounds; 2, Nick, yearling grade steer, same owner, (2nd in class when alive), live 1,085 pounds, dressed 650; 3, Charlie, two-year-old grade steer, A. F. McGill, Lacombe, (5th in his class when alive), live 1,180 pounds, dressed 714.

Pure-bred or grade cow or heifer: 1, Grade yearling heifer owned by P. Talbot & Son, Lacombe, 3rd in class when alive, live 1,000 pounds, dressed 598 pounds; 2, Lady Edmonton, 4-year-old Shorthorn, S. R. English, Warwick, (1st in class when alive), live 995 pounds, dressed 592 pounds; 3, grade yearling heifer, W. H.

THIRD

Annual Bull Sale

under the auspices of the

CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

OF

MANITOBA

will be held at

BRANDON

Thursday, May 30th, 1907

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Maude, Lacombe (2nd in class when alive), live 915, dressed 534 pounds; 4, grade yearling heifer, Dr. Harrington, Lacombe, (1st in class when alive), live 940, dressed 570 pounds; 5, White Rose, 5-year-old Shorthorn cow, W. Thirok, Wetaskiwin, (no prize when alive), live 1,425, dressed 570 pounds.

HERDSMEN'S COMPETITIONS

For the feeder of the best fitted animal in show: 1, John Ramsay, Priddis; 2, Robert Langley, Midnapore; 3, P. F. Huntley, Lacombe; 4, W. H. Maude, Lacombe; 5, C. E. Craig, Lacombe.

Placing cattle or sheep in best manner: 1, C. E. Craig, Lacombe; 2, John Ramsay; 3, W. H. Maude.

Best cattle groom: 1, H. Metcalfe, Lacombe; 2, C. E. Craig, Lacombe; 3, R. Weiss.

HEEP, MEDIUM WOOLS

Ewe or wether, shearling or over: 1, J. A. Turner, Calgary; 2, C. W. Peterson, Calgary.

Ewe or wether lamb: 1, H. W. Watkin, Olds; 2, Turner; 3, Peterson.

SHEEP, GRADES AND CROSSES

Ewe or wether, shearling or over: 1, Watkin; 2, Peterson.

Ewe or wether lamb: 1 and 3, Watkin; 2 and 4, O. E. Brown, Calgary.

SHEEP, CHAMPIONSHIP

Best sheep, any age, pure-bred or grade: 1, Watkin's wether lamb, making a score of 82½ points.

SHEEP, DRESSED CARCASE

Pure-bred or grade: 1, 2 and 3, Watkins.

SWINE, PUREBRED BERKSHIRE

Barrow or sow, 6 months and under 12: 1 and 2, L. Hutchinson, Duhamel.

SWINE, PUREBRED YORKSHIRE

Barrow or sow, 6 months and under 12: 1, W. J. Tregillus, Calgary; 2, A. F. McGill, Lacombe.

Barrow or sow under 6 months: 1 and 2, C. W. Peterson; 3, 4 and 5, Tregillus.

SWINE, GRADES

Barrow or sow, 6 months and under 12: 1, H. W. Watkin, Olds; 2, Peterson.

Barrow and sow under 6 months: 1, Peterson; 2, Tregillus.

SWINE, CHAMPIONSHIP

Best bacon hog, any age pure-bred or grade: 1, Tregillus.

SWINE, DRESSED CARCASSES

Pure-bred or grade, from a packer's standpoint: 1, Tregillus; 2, Watkins; 3, Hutchinson; 4 and 5, Tregillus.

The Bull Sale.

The bull sale began on Wednesday and was finished on Thursday afternoon. The veteran live stock auctioneer, S. W. Paisley, of Lacombe, wielded the hammer during the greater part of the time, being assisted by Jordison Bros., of Calgary. The selling, from the standpoint of the auctioneer, was very well done. But, as we have already intimated, the conditions, taken altogether, were not such as make for really good selling. The ranchers were not present in large numbers, many of them no doubt having work at home at this season which required their closest attention. Besides the care needed by the cattle on the range, no doubt many ranchers were deterred from buying bulls at this season because of the length of time that they would require to keep and care for them before the season for service. At least, these were the reasons generally assigned by those present for the lack of heavy competition among the ranchers. The Indian Department, through Mr. Markle, was very much the heaviest buyer at the sale. Many of the bulls purchased for the Indian reserves were about as good as could be had, and both Herefords and Shorthorns were taken, quite a large proportion being of the white faced breed. The bulls were mostly a little short of two years of age, although some very early calves of 1906 and a few aged bulls were put up. Most of the bulls showed good

breeding and were nicely prepared for the sale ring, but in a few cases the offerings were scraggy, thin and not of a desirable type. In most of these cases, the price was very low, and in some instances the animals were taken out of the ring without a bid. On the whole, there was very fair discrimination shown by the buyers present. The following statement shows in brief form the results of the sale:—

Breeds.	Number Sold.	Average Price.
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Herefords	50 head.	
Aberdeen Angus	9 head.	72.67
Galloway	1 head.	55.00
Shorthorns	132 head.	74.64
Total sales,	\$14,538.50.	Total number of animals sold, 192. Grand average, \$75.72.

The highest priced animal was the two-year-old Shorthorn bull, "Farmer," purchased by Paul M. Bredt, of the Golden West Stock Farm, Regina, from James Sharp, of Lacombe, for \$170.

The average prices received for the six years previous were as follows:—

Year	No.	Average Price.
1901	64	\$85.17
1902	220	95.80
'903	268	96.60
1904	293	99.79
1905	340	69.28
1906	170	108.37

The highest prices realized at each sale by any individual animal were as follows:—1901, \$250; 1902, \$290; 1903, \$255; 1904, \$285; 1905, \$225; 1906, \$365.

Alberta Horse Breeders Meet.

The annual meeting of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association was held on Monday evening (1st inst.). The attendance was not as large as might have been desired, but a very buoyant spirit seemed to prevail, and the Alberta horsemen seemed to be looking for good times in the future.

The president, J. A. Turner, in a short opening address, made reference to the visit last summer of Col. Bridge. He said that he had been assured by the British war office that they were likely to buy more horses here this year if the ones purchased last year turned out all right. He understood that the shipment had given good satisfaction, and that only two horses had died on the trip.

The secretary, E. L. Richardson, presented a comprehensive report. In regard to the horse market the report said:

"The very satisfactory condition of

SIX CANS OF Hackney Gall Cure FREE!

WE will mail a 25 ct. can of Hackney Gall Cure, free, to the first six stock-owners outside of Winnipeg, answering this advertisement.



Hackney Gall Ointment

cures sore shoulders, backs and necks, galls, cuts

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To all who answer this advertisement we will send an order on their dealer for a pail of

HACKNEY STOCK TONIC

the great condition powder

On Thirty Days' Trial.

All you have to do is to send your name and address and your dealer's name and address.

HACKNEY STOCK FOOD CO.
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Owing to the curtailment of their range by settlement, the **New Walrond Rancho Company, Livingstone, Alberta**, intends to offer during the coming summer their entire herd of **Shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway Cattle** for sale.

Owing to the winter feeding and careful handling these cattle are semi-domestic, the young heifers are easily made gentle. For settlers they are the most desirable imaginable, being absolutely free from tuberculosis and other diseases common among dairy breeds, and while they are high-class beef cattle, they yield a large quantity of very rich milk.

When necessary to car them, neighbors should combine so as to purchase a train-load, say 300 to 400, smaller numbers cannot be handled profitably

Bulls will also be disposed of.

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The Local Manager.

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ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle Cures Strained Torn Ligaments, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, enlarged Glands and Ulcers. Allays pain quickly

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We are now offering for sale at reasonable prices, fine deep, sappy, thrifty bulls ranging from fourteen months to two years old. They are by Gold Stone, the prize-winning herd-header and partake largely of the beefy qualities of their sire. A limited number of females are also offered.

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60 Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Grand large heifers and cows in calf or calves at foot. Six superior young bulls for sale. Some exceedingly fine fillies and mares. One yearling entire and a 2-year old entire. Will sell very reasonable. Stud headed by **KING'S HEIR.**

ROBERT SINTON Stillwater Stock Farm REGINA, SASK.

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by the Pomeroy Clydesdale Association, the 7-year-old imported Clydesdale Stallion, Pride of Glasnick (4341) by Prince Sturdy, by Cedric, by Prince of Wales (693), Dam Elsluth Macgregor, by Macgregor, by Darnley. Dark bay, plenty of size, a sure foal getter, Won first at Carman, 1906 in strong competition. Also 1st. for horse and get. One of his colts recently sold for \$1500. Come and see him and his get before purchasing elsewhere. Reason for selling, large number of his fillies on route. Price reasonable.

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To Those Intending to Purchase Hogs From Us This Spring, we would suggest ordering early. Orders are coming in freely, and it is doubtful if we will be able to supply all those who would like to get some of our stock. We shall be glad to answer all that write to us for particulars.

We have a splendid lot of bulls for sale, some of which are extra quality. When buying a stock bull see that he is from a good milking family.

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Myers Stayon Flexible Door Hangers with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—“Stayon.” Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity.

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the horse breeders' business during the year 1905 has continued, and in fact, improved during the year 1906. The demand for heavy and light horses is far beyond the supply available. Probably at no time in the history of Alberta has the horse breeder experienced less difficulty in disposing of his horses at very remunerative prices, than at the present time."

A full statement of the results of the visit of Col. Bridge was given, and the Alberta Department of Agriculture was commended for its action in including a horse suitable for army remount purposes among the stock used at the various judging schools throughout the province. In regard to the conditions upon which horses are allowed to be shown at the Association's spring show the report may be quoted as follows:—

"The following extract from last year's report is applicable again this year: Successive boards of directors have persistently refused entry to the annual stallion show from applicants who are not bona fide residents of the province, amendable to our laws and to the discipline of this association, on the grounds that it is desirable that the selling of stallions here should be in the hands of men against whom disappointed purchasers would have their proper remedy, who, being residents, would be compelled to deal fairly with the buyer if they intended to remain in business permanently. Failure on the part of sellers to carry out their agreement honestly in connection with any stallion exhibited at the Association shows, and sold as a result, would also engage the attention of the Association, as has frequently been the case with the Cattle Breeders' Association, when animals sold at the annual sale have proven not to be as represented. Unless, however, members are residents of the province, the Association is powerless." A resolution passed at the last annual meeting, that no person be permitted to enter stallions for the show unless he has been a bona fide resident of the province of Alberta for at least six months, and owns property in the province, was certainly a step in the right direction, and has been of great assistance to the undersigned, in confining the show to horses owned by legitimate horse breeders of Alberta. Your directors, in order to make the rule more effective, added a clause, so that the wording is now as follows:—"All animals must be owned by a member of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, who is a bona fide breeder, and has been a resident of the province of Alberta for at least six months and owns property in Alberta." After the experience of taking one year's entries with this clause in force, it would seem that no hardship has been imposed on any one desiring to make entries who should be able to compete in a show organized by Alberta breeders. In nearly every case, an applicant who could not qualify under this condition, understood the reasons for the clause. If it was his intention to stay in the province and qualify for the next annual show, he was glad that this rule was in force. If his intentions were to merely unload some horses on some unsuspecting Alberta farmers or ranchers, and then leave the country, the rule did not appeal to him, which is as it should be, and the more he objected to the rule, the more evident it was that such conditions should be imposed."

In regard to the deficit of about \$450, it was stated that the government grants had not been large enough to keep the Association out of debt, and that the assurance had been given by the provincial government that their grant, at present \$200, would be increased to \$400 per year.

Officers were elected as follows:—
President—J. A. Turner, Calgary.

1st vice-president—David Cargill, Seven Persons.

2nd vice-president—D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

Breed directors—Clydesdales, J. Hallman, Airdrie; Percherons, Geo.

F. Root, Red Deer; Shires, Geo. Hoadley, Okotoks; Hackneys, W. Moodie, De Winton; Thoroughbreds, Capt. Ingles, Okotoks; Coach breeds, G. E. Goddard, Cochrane; Standard-breds, P. G. Connell, Okotoks; Ponies, F. W. Ings, High River.

General Directors—Bryce Wright, De Winton; J. R. Thompson, Calgary; Dr. Warnock, Pincher Creek; D. R. Stewart, Edmonton; Harold Banister, Davisburg.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the Association should affiliate with the Canadian National Live Stock Association; also asking that the convention of the latter organization be held as near the date of the Guelph fat stock show as convenient; also that the meetings of the breed societies should be held as near that time as possible. These resolutions were passed with a view to permitting Alberta breeders to take in as many of these events as possible when going east.

The secretary stated that the Calgary city council had passed an estimate for a new live stock sale building, 100 x 80 feet, and plans were discussed for improving the spring horse show. The opinion seemed to prevail that the date this year was too early for a really creditable display of horses.

Alberta Cattle Breeders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association was held on Wednesday evening, with quite a large attendance present. The president, R. K. Bennett, occupied the chair.

The report of Secretary Richardson dealt at some length with the development from year to year of the annual live stock sale, reviewing its history since its inception in 1901.

The treasurer's statement showed that the finances of the Association were in a healthy condition, there being a balance on hand of \$356.51. Officers for 1907 were elected as follows:—

Hon. President—J. A. Turner, Calgary.

President—R. K. Bennett, Midnapore.

1st vice-president—James Sharp, Lacombe.

2nd vice-president—James Wilson, Innisfail.

Breed Directors—John Ramsay, Priddis; Herefords, John Parker, Lacombe; Aberdeen Angus, L. Hutchinson, Duhamel; Galloways, E. D. Adams, Millarville; Dairy breeds, W. J. Tregillus, Calgary. Additional directors, J. L. Walters, Haynes; Bryce Wright, De Winton; O. Palmer, Lacombe; Thos. Daly, Edmonton.

J. Robinson, of Innisfail, suggested the importance of giving more attention to the dairy interests and moved that steps be taken to have milking tests initiated, the details to be left with the executive. This motion was carried. The secretary stated that it had already been suggested to local agricultural societies that they should conduct milking tests in connection with their fairs.

Quite a long discussion took place as to the proper time for holding the bull sale, it being unanimously decided that the sale should be held after the 20th of May, the exact date to be set by the executive. In the discussion of this question there seemed to be no one who especially wished the sale to be held before seeding, and several pointed out reasons why it should be held after seeding. Among the reasons given in favor of the later dates were the following: That breeders were better able to take care of bulls during the spring than the ranchers and buyers generally; the icy or muddy condition of the roads, which makes it difficult to bring bulls to shipping points when coming to the sale, and hard to get them to the homes of purchasers without damage after the sale.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, said that

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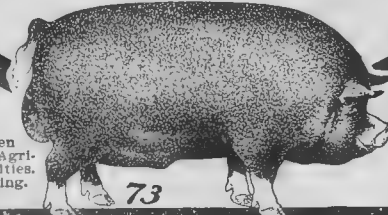
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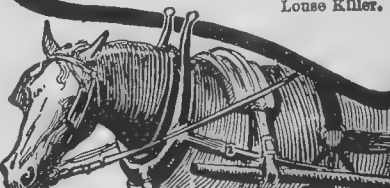
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he felt that it would be a great improvement, from his standpoint, if some arrangement could be made so as to hold the various live stock events in the West more in sequence than was the case at present. He pointed out that the different events were very scattered and that the expenses to the Department in sending representatives west was very greatly increased on this account.

Geo. H. Greig drew attention to the fact that in Manitoba the fat stock and stallion show and breeders' meetings are held in the winter and the bull sale after seeding. He thought that it would be possible to have a circuit in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia of winter meetings, and another circuit of bull sales, ranchers' conventions, etc., late in the spring. This suggestion was accepted as a good one, and it was decided that an effort should be made to carry it into effect.

A motion was brought in that the Association affiliate with the Canadian National Live Stock Association, which it was expected would hold a convention in 1907.

Dr. Rutherford, being asked, explained the objects of the national association.

He also made a plea for a broader spirit on the part of some of the provincial associations, and suggested that such high fences should not be put up between the western provinces, barring animals bred in one province from sale in the others. He did not believe that such regulations were desirable either from a national point of view or from the standpoint of the breeding interests in the provinces themselves. He believed that the greatest progress would be made in the improvement of the stock of Alberta when the bulls from the other provinces were freely admitted at the Association's sales. He even went so far as to intimate that it would be impossible for the Ottawa government longer to give a grant of Dominion money to a sale which was conducted purely on provincial lines.

He then dealt with the question of dipping, and showed the necessity that the Department should have the entire sympathy of the cattlemen in its effort to give to the country a clean bill of health. He pointed out that although the live stock export trade from the West was a very important item, it did not by any means represent the entire export cattle trade of Canada. The annual number of cattle exported from Canada to Great Britain averages from 170 to 200 thousand head, and only about 50 thousand of these come from the ranches of the West.

Stockmen's Public Meeting.

On Thursday evening a largely attended public meeting of the stockmen was held, at which Hon. Mr. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture, was chairman.

In a short opening address Mr. Finlay said that the Department had given a good deal of encouragement

during the past year to the live stock industry. Besides giving liberal grants to the several associations, \$1,000 had been given to assist the fat stock show. He referred to the stock judging schools that had visited so many points in the province this winter. These schools had cost the Department close to \$7,000, but he had heard more commendation of this than of any other line of work that had been undertaken.

Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary General and Live Stock Commissioner, was the next speaker. He congratulated the province on having so progressive a department of agriculture. He had always thought that too little financial encouragement was given to the agricultural interests of this country, considering the importance of agriculture to the nation. Referring to his work in the Health of Animals Branch, he stated that when he took office five years ago the annual expenditure for the control of animal diseases was only about 50 or 60 thousand dollars. Last year through this branch there was spent \$465,000 on the conservation of the health of the animals of Canada. This was likely to be increased in the near future.

While he was able to congratulate the Alberta stockmen upon the improvement of their live stock within the past few years, he was still of the belief that the progress being made was not as great as it might be. He stated that Argentina is beating us on their dressed beef trade with Great Britain. The Americans also were receiving better prices in Great Britain than is being paid for our cattle. One of the reasons for the higher prices going to these countries was that they imported the very best breeding animals to be secured, and the beneficial results were evident in the quality of the stock exported. He believed that the cattle industry of Alberta was only in its infancy, and that as the country was settled the exports of cattle would become larger, and the industry would become even more profitable and more satisfactory than it ever was in the palmiest days of the ranching industry. He was of the opinion that if the western men were willing to pay the price, the very best bulls would be sent up to their sales from the eastern provinces. It was by bringing in the best bulls that were to be found outside that Ontario had built up such a reputation as a Shorthorn breeding province.

The speaker also deprecated the practice of shipping to the Old Country soft range bred cattle, right off the grass, and stated that he did not know of any more wasteful trade today than the Alberta cattle trade. There was not more, he said, than eight or ten per cent., at the very outside, of the American ranch cattle shipped direct from the ranges to the European market. The rest of these are shipped to the corn states and grain fed for about ninety days, then, being somewhat used to handling, they are much more docile and are

What Two Lice Can Do

They can virtually go right down in the poultry keeper's pocket and take the money. If left undisturbed the natural increase is so great that they soon multiply to a swarm that will sap the life of young chicks, breed disease in the pens and ruin profit.

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kills lice on poultry, lice on stock, and ticks on sheep. It is harmless to use, and will effectively destroy cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, and bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines. Instant Louse Killer is the original powder louse killer put up in round cans with perforated top. Look for the word "Instant" on the can—then you won't get an imitation.

1 lb. 35 cents
3 lbs. 85 cents

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A Splendid Kootenay Home

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5 acres under the very best cultivation and 13 acres almost ready for planting.

¾ acre in bearing strawberries. 500 raspberry bushes. 150 apple trees. 50 cherry trees. All very best varieties.

Last year 4¼ TONS finest tomatoes were raised and marketed from ½ acre new ground, on this sunny property, and brought high prices.

Small frame house and good frame barn. \$100 per acre on easy terms. Full complement implements, wagons, one horse and harness complete at a bargain to the purchaser.

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It costs but \$21.00 for 7 gal. size; \$35.00 for 15 gal. size; and \$40.00 for 24 gal. size. If you are interested write for particulars.

This butter separator does away with the cream separator and churns of all kinds; it separates the butter direct from the sweet milk in less time than a cream separator separates the cream from the milk. Our Ideal Butter Separator combines both the working qualities of the cream separator and the barrel churn at a less cost than either one or the other.

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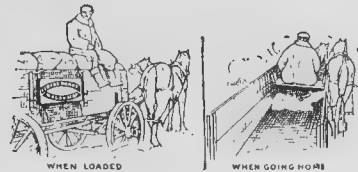
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has 500,000 acres Choice Fall and Winter Wheat Lands for sale. These lands are situated in Alberta's warm belt, a short distance North of the Montana boundary, and at the East Base of the Rocky Mountains.

Price.—\$7.50 to \$8.00 per acre near Railway, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per acre back from railway. In blocks of 5,000 acres and over, a special price of \$5.50 to \$6.50 per acre is given.

Terms.—Retail \$2.00 per acre cash. Wholesale (5,000 acre blocks) \$1.25 per acre cash. Balance in five equal annual instalments. Interest at 6 per cent.

Attractions.—Rich soil, mild climate, good markets, good railroad facilities, cheap fuel, etc. For maps, printed matter and other information, address:

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Lethbridge, Alberta,

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OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,
Winnipeg, Man.

NOTE.—In 1905 the first car of Winter Wheat was shipped from Lethbridge on August 12th.

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Chewing Tobacco

IS HIGHER IN QUALITY THAN
THE EIFFEL TOWER



fed grain en route to the consuming market.

He believed that the stock industry of the country was in need of reform in a number of directions, and offered the stockmen encouragement by saying that it was only a few years since the industry of the grain growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan was in much worse shape than that of the stockmen of Alberta today. A great deal of improvement had been effected through the organized efforts of the Grain Growers' Associations of these two provinces, and he looked to the stockmen's associations of Alberta to work similar improvement in the trade of that province.

He thought that there was great need for experimental work in feeding Alberta cattle in the provinces farther east, and said he was making arrangements to take two carloads to be fed in loose lots in Ontario. He was also going to try to have similar experiments conducted in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. He also pointed out the fact that Alberta farmers could undertake to finish their export stock right in their own province.

A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Ontario, who had been a cattle judge at the show, was next called upon to speak. Mr. Smith emphasized the importance of having animals brought to maturity at as early an age as possible. He thought that any system of feeding by which the animals were underfed during part of the year was a bad one, as they were apt to become stunted, and it thus became necessary to hold them a too long before they were ready for the butcher. This involved an expensive system of feeding, and it also led to the production of an inferior quality of beef. When judging the beef carcasses at the show he had noted that the best quality of beef had been found only in the young animals. The others had all shown that the tendency to become coarser increased as they became older.

J. Gardhouse, of Highfield, Ontario, congratulated the Horse Breeders' Association of Alberta on the splendid exhibit of horses. He was also glad that so much prominence was being given to lessons in stock judging, and emphasized the importance of being able to judge young stock and thin stock. He said that these were often the most profitable class to purchase, if one could know how they would develop afterwards. He advised the young men to make careful note of the animals on their own farms and also to study breed type and character. There were three important things in breeding animals—blood, feed and comfort. The stockmen could not place too much importance upon any one of these three.

Robert Sinton, president of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association, in a short address, drew attention to one or two matters of minor importance that had come especially under his notice. He had observed that about fifteen or twenty per cent. of the bulls at the sale were out of shape in the feet and ankle joints. This indicated that they had been tied and had not received proper exercise. This defect had been noticed even among the better class of stock.

He did not quite agree with the advice generally given by those who admire the thin skinned, mossy coated class of cattle for this western climate. He had noticed among his own cattle that the heavier skinned and heavier haired animals were the easiest and best feeders.

AMONG BREEDERS.

A Good Prize Winning Record.

An excellent record in the winning of prizes for Barred Plymouth Rocks at our leading poultry shows was this season made by George Wood, of Holland, Man. Mr. Wood's success is the more creditable because of the fact that the birds that have won the prizes are of his own breeding. At the poultry show held at Port Ar-

thur during November Mr. Wood exhibited seven birds and won as many prizes. He took first, second and third for cockerels; first and second for pullets, and first and second for hens. The quality of the birds may be judged from the fact that the three cockerels were sold for \$35.

At the Winnipeg show held in December, Mr. Wood took first for cock, first and third for cockerels, second and third for pullets, third for hen and first and third for breeding pen. The two cockerels shown at this exhibition were sold for \$35. At the provincial show held at Brandon, Mr. Wood took first for a home-bred cock, for which he afterwards twice refused \$50. He also took third on a cockerel that sold at the time of the show for \$15. This speaks well for Mr. Wood's ability as a breeder, as does also the fact that at Brandon he won first in the special prize for the best breeding pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks mated to produce exhibition cockerels.

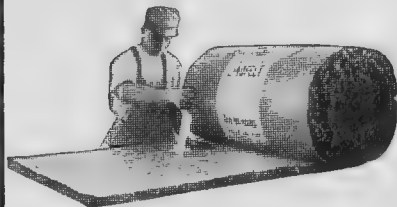
Jaques Bros., of Buffalo Lake, Alta., are making another importation of Suffolk horses and sheep, to arrive in June.

Macmillan, Colquhoun & Beattie, of Brandon, have sold the Hackney stallion, Hockwold President, bred by J. W. Peacock, of Hockwold, Norfolk, England, to a party in Lethbridge, Alta.

W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask., writes: "When I reached home from Regina fair we had the first addition to the stud. Lady Victoria had a horse colt by Perpetual Motion, with the stamp of Hiawatha on it. On March 25 we had the misfortune to lose twin foals from Rosadora, the champion mare last summer in the West."

The Advertiser whose address is Box 132 Wapella, Sask., writes:—"Kindly discontinue my adv't. in The Farmer. I have had so many replies that I am unable to answer them personally and would esteem it a favor if you would publish this."

Going to Build?



If you are planning to build have a care in the selection of materials. Don't let price get the better of quality.

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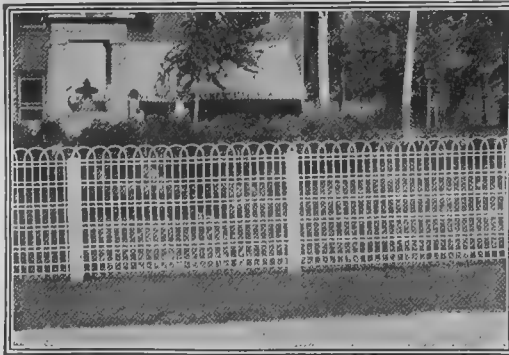
will cost you a little more than building paper but it will keep your house warm and comfortable and save about a third on your fuel bills. It's a great deal cheaper to build a warm house once than heat a cold one all the time.

If you are planning to build this year let us send you a sample of Linofelt, together with reports of scientific tests of its efficiency.

Linofelt is made of a degummed flax fibre, stitched between two sheets of rosin-sized building paper, and is absolutely the best non-conductor of heat and cold known. Actual test has proven it to resist the passage of heat 44% more than the best building paper.

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GET READY FOR SPRING

This is

CARNEFAC SEASON



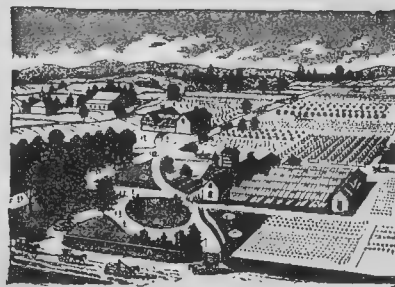
AN AUTHORITY. Prof. Shaw, formerly of the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., and now editor of the St. Paul Farmer, says:—"This is to certify that the ingredients used by Mr. W. G. Douglas, Winnipeg, Man., in the manufacture of his Carnefac Stock Food have been submitted to me for my opinion regarding their value. I may say with reference to them, I am satisfied they are healthful. If properly blended they should make a splendid tonic for live stock, more especially when the digestion is not in the best working order. They will act as an appetizer, and will also tend to stimulate the digestion so that when fed to animals not in good condition of thrift the result should be to quickly improve their condition. I would suppose that this food would be especially healthful in feeding horses in preparing them for spring work, and putting in tone the stomachs of cattle, sheep and swine that have been pushed too hard in feeding. It should also render good service when fed to calves that are not prospering because of indigestion.—THOMAS SHAW.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co., Winnipeg.

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As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Result of Wire Cut.

Subscriber, Gilbert Plains, Man.—“A three-year-old colt was cut badly early in the winter with barb wire. The cut is healed, but a large hard lump remains on the inside of the hock.”

Answer.—It is not always possible to remove the callous swelling that follows a wire cut on the hock. Try rubbing in a little mercurial ointment (blue ointment) once a day.

Chronic Metritis.

Subscriber, Craik, Sask.—“In August, 1905, a twelve-year-old mare lost her foal, due to heavy drawing and exposure. She gradually got weaker until she had to be taken off work. She was worked during the following summer, but did not gain in flesh until last winter (1906-07), when she improved considerably, but she is still hollow over the loins. She is dull and drowsy looking, although she eats well and her general health appears to be fair.”

Answer.—In this case there is a condition of chronic inflammation of the womb, resulting from the same causes that produced the abortion. Give her two drachms of salol in her feed three times a day, and let her have some boiled flaxseed once a day.

Dilatation of the Oesophagus.

H. L., Stettler, Alta.—“Last fall I bought a horse, and the first morning that I had him I observed a swelling in his throat. I did not think much about it, as it went away in a day or two, but it returns every little while. Sometimes in the morning when I give the horse water the swelling appears; it becomes very hard and looks as though there were an obstruction in the throat. When the swelling goes down it feels all right. I have bathed it and applied embrocation, but without result.”

Answer.—The horse has had an injury to the oesophagus or gullet some time or other, and there is a sort of pocket formed where the swelling is seen, and probably there is also a constriction or narrowing of the tube just below it. The result is that the pouch fills up with food or water at various times and produces the swelling on the neck, which disappears later as the food or water moves on. There is nothing to be done.

Sprained Hock.

V. R., Center West.—“1. While drawing on a heavy load a horse sprained his hock badly. 2. What is the best treatment for a small curb that came on last fall?”

Answer.—1. Blister the hock, first clipping off the hair and then rubbing in the blister well for fifteen minutes.

Repeat the blister in ten days if necessary, and do not work the horse until quite better, or the lameness is sure to return. 2. A blister will be the best treatment for the curb, too, but you will probably have to repeat it two or three times.

Dropsy.

E. J. C., Bagley, Sask.—“A three months old heifer has gone off her feed and drink; she is stiff in legs, her joints crack when she walks and her nose is cold. Her stomach seems swollen and sounds as if it were full of water. Sometimes she seems to be in pain, and at other times she lies down comfortably. 1. What is this complaint? 2. What is the remedy? 3. Is it catching?”

Answer.—1. Dropsy. 2. Give a dose of Epsom salts and afterwards follow it up with iodide of potash, ten grains three times a day. 3. No, it is not catching.

Wound on Leg, Etc.

F. W. H., Ridgeford, Sask.—“1. A mare got her leg cut below the hock about a week ago, and the tendon next to the skin is cut right through. 2. Will flax hurt a mare in foal? 3. Is wheat mixed with oats harmful to a mare in foal? 4. Is there any reliable way of telling the age of cattle by their horns?”

Answer.—1. If both tendons are not cut, there is a good chance of the mare recovering with a useful leg, although it will likely be permanently blemished. Keep the wound clean by washing it once or twice a day with soap and water, then bathe it with carbolic solution, 1 to 30, and finally dust it over with iodoform. Keep the mare quietly in the stable until the wound has filled up with granulations, then begin to exercise daily, gradually increasing the amount. 2. Flaxseed will only hurt a pregnant mare when it is fed in too large quantities. 3. Wheat is not good feed for a horse at any time, much less for a mare in foal. It is too highly concentrated and apt to produce digestive troubles and sometimes founder. 4. The rule for telling the age of horned cattle by the horn is to count the first ring three years, and to add one year for each additional ring.

Wrong Treatment.

Subscriber, Buchanan, Sask.—“About three weeks ago we noticed that one of our heifers, running under an open shed, was getting weak. We put her in a warm stable and fed her 2 qts. oats twice daily and all the hay she wanted, and she began to improve. She started to make bag and we thought that she was springing to abort, so we injected 1 pint alcohol, glycerine, bichloride of mercury and soft water into her womb in proportion of 1½ oz. alcohol, 1½ oz. glycerine, 75 gr. bichloride of mercury to 35 pints soft water. She calved next day, and the calf is alive and fairly strong. She cleaned in about three hours, but continued to strain and the next morning the parts seemed to turn inside out and hang out six or eight inches. She seems to be quite strong and is up and eats both hay and oats. 1. What was the probable cause of the straining after cleaning? 2. What is the best treatment in a like case?”

Answer.—You made two mistakes in treating this case; in order to prevent abortion it is better to give a remedy that acts as a sedative to the womb than to inject fluids into the vagina, and in the second place, the fluid was too

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Rex Flintkote is easily laid by an ordinary workman, and everything needed to lay it comes in the roll. This is one of the things that make Rex Flintkote the standard by which all other roofings are now measured.

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ROOFING**

is much higher in quality and a little higher in price than the “next best.” Those who cheerfully pay the price are first absolutely convinced of the quality. Let us convince you.

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**“HINGE-STAYS” MAKE DILLON
TWICE AS STRONG**

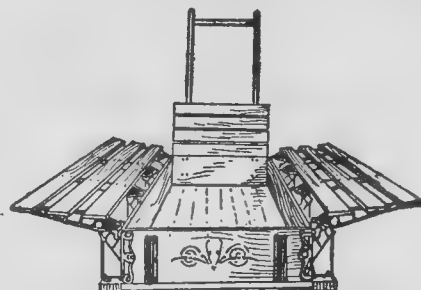
Short, stiff, hard, steel wire stays make a “hinge-like” joint at every lateral wire on the Dillon fence. These “Hinge-stays” give our fence a greater degree of elasticity—enable it to withstand greater strain. They act like, and really are, hinges—make our fence swing or spring back into shape after receiving a heavy blow, or the unusual pressure caused by a furious bull or other animal endeavoring to push his way through to freedom. Catalogue tells more about this “twice as strong” fence.

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**DILLON HINGE-STAY
FENCE**

Christie Bros. Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Western Agents.

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The attention of the Western Canadian Farmer and Stock Raisers is directed to the efficiency of the “True” Combination Wagon Box and Rack. It is the one article that no farmer can afford to be without. For free catalogue which explains fully the line of goods, (consisting of Combination Racks, Root Cutters, Garden Drills and Cultivators, Combination Anvils, Hoes, Rakes, Corn and Potato Planters, Hoof Trimmers, Liquid and Dry Powder Sprayers, etc.) which we manufacture, write The Eureka Planter Co., Limited, Woodstock, Ont. MANUFACTURERS, or to the James Stewart Mfg. Co., Winnipeg, Man. Distributors for Western Canada. Correspondence solicited.

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JOS. CORNELL, Manager.

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The two Royal Commissions appointed to investigate Hail Insurance in Manitoba (1899 and 1906) had absolutely no complaints against Companies that insure under yearly contracts. Why? They hold their business by treating their patrons right, not by a term contract that it is almost impossible to have cancelled no matter how unsatisfactory it may be.

strong and would irritate the vagina and cause straining. Your solution was 1 to 1000, which is the usual strength for treating external wounds, but for irrigating the mucous membranes the solution should be much weaker; 1 to 2000 or 3000 is better for this purpose. The straining was very likely caused by the injection. 2. Give two ounces of fluid extract of viburnum prunifolium and repeat with a one ounce dose every six hours until symptoms of abortion disappear.

Tympanites and Paralysis.

Old Subscriber, Oxbow, Sask.—“1. A cow four years old when turned out to water came back in a couple of hours bloated. I gave her 1½ lbs. of Epsom salts and ginger and repeated the dose the next day, but could not get her bowels to move. I then got the vet., who drenched her and left powders to be given in bran mash, but by this time she would not eat anything, only drink water. I then gave her 2 lbs. of salts, which worked. She lived for three weeks, and on opening her we found that the intestines were very dark in color and the stomach full of food and liquid. She was in splendid condition and did not seem to suffer much pain, being able to get up and down till the last night. 2. A heifer calf, five months old, getting ten quarts of sweet skim milk three times a day with hay and oat sheaves, began to froth at the mouth. I gave her lime water in the milk and she then vomited up chunks of partly chewed food. I gave her half pint linseed oil, which did not loosen her. I then gave her 1 lb. of salts in two doses. She did not pass much, and what she did was mixed with blood. As a last resort I gave her a good half cup lard, but she died next morning in great pain. Upon opening her, I found the second stomach packed with partly chewed food and liquid; the last stomach was empty, but on the inside it was covered with bloody looking spots. Do you think that the lard hastened death? 3. What is a really good veterinary book, with simple home treatment, for both horses and cattle?”

Answer.—1. The cow had an attack of tympanites or bloating, and as a result paralysis of the intestines followed. The cow should probably have been tapped at once to relieve the bloating, and then the first dose of salts would have been likely to work all right. When paralysis set in she would not eat anything, and gradually went from bad to worse until she died. 2. The heifer seems to have died from impaction of the omasum or manyplies, although it is difficult to account for it, as the feed seems to have been wholesome and suitable. The lard would have nothing to do with causing her death, unless some of it went the wrong way when you were giving it to her and got into her lungs. 3. A good veterinary book for farmers is Prof. Law's Farmers' Veterinary Adviser, which can be had through this office for \$3.00.

Caked Udder.

P. S. M., Headlands, Sask.—“A seven-year-old cow calved last May, milked regularly for a while, until she strayed away and dried up. One quarter of the udder is now caked hard, but the other quarters are normal. She is due to calf again in May.”

Answer.—The hard swelling, coming on at the time when the cow is dry, indicates something more serious than an ordinary caked udder, and may be due to tuberculosis. This is more likely to be the case if the swelling is quite free from pain on manipulation and irregular or lump in outline. If this is the case you had better not attempt to cure her, but get rid of her as soon as possible. Should the swelling be smooth and more or less tender, it should be well rubbed once or twice a day with camphorated oil, but unless the swelling goes down before she freshens, the milk should not be used until it has been well boiled.

Abortion.

Subscriber, Gladstone, Man.—“I have a mare, thirteen years old, that had a colt when she was three years old and another when she was nine. This year

she was in foal again and she was kept well, being fed on good hay and some sheaf oats cut a little on the green side, together with all the bran and oats mixed that I thought was good for her. About the 1st of February she made bag and began to leak milk. This continued up to the 15th of March, when she slipped her colt; her time was not up until the 18th of May.”

Answer.—There is nothing in your letter to indicate the cause of this abortion, unless you have been too good to her and given her more grain than she should have had. However, as you do not give the quantities you were feeding, it is impossible to say. There is also the possibility of ergot or mould in the fodder which only a careful examination could detect.

Indigestion.

W. D., Heward, Sask.—“A mare eight years old, in good condition, has been feed on smutty wheat straw and about five pounds of oats three times daily since fall plowing, and has not had much exercise outside of a little teaming during the past week. Recently when I was nitching her to the sleigh she commenced breathing loud and fast, and sweat quite a bit around the flanks and hind quarters. I took her into the stable and she soon got all right. What disease caused the trouble and what is the cure.”

Answer.—Your mare is not diseased, but sometimes suffers from slight attacks of indigestion, as when she commenced breathing loud and fast and sweat in the flanks. Give her a dose of physic and afterwards feed her less straw.

Tender Feet.

Subscriber, Marshall, Sask.—“Some young steers that have been stabled all winter have tender hind feet. They are somewhat swollen and sore between the toes.”

Answer.—See that the feet are clean and the hoofs trimmed until a natural length, then apply the following ointment:—Verdigris, one ounce, carbolic acid, half an ounce, lard, half a pound. Mix well together.

Worms in Horses and Colts.

There are many kinds of worms that inhabit the stomach and intestines of horses, colts, and other stock.

The symptoms of worms are rough hair, ravenous appetite, pot-belly, poor condition, etc. The horse rubs its upper lip against the wall, bits the manger, rubs its tail and fundament against the wall, or the dung contains a mucus substance and occasionally worms.

Many colts are lost on account of this trouble not receiving prompt attention.

Treatment—Mix Hackney Worm Powder in feed, as directed on package. It is guaranteed to cure. If Hackney Stock Tonic, made in Winnipeg, is fed regularly there will be no trouble from worms. —Advt.

The Nor'-West Farmer Did It

East Selkirk, Man., March 26, 1907.

The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Gentlemen:

I wish you to discontinue my advt. in The Nor'-West Farmer, as I have sold all the chickens I have to spare this spring. I have had a most successful season, and as I have advertised in no other paper I must thank the Nor'-West Farmer for this success. I have had more orders than I could fill. Again thanking you, I am,

Yours very truly,

FRANK YULE,



P.O. Box 357

WINNIPEG, MAN.

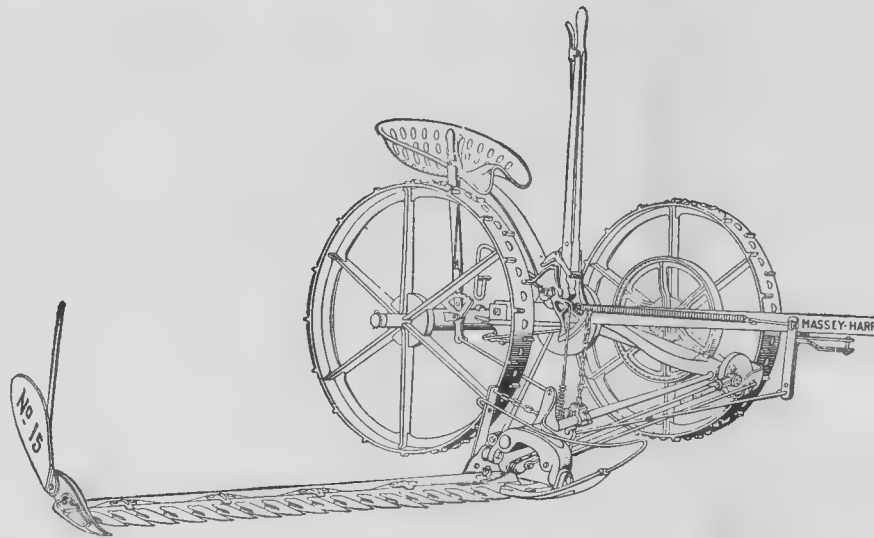
All kinds Sea and Lake Fish on hand.
Send for Price List.

FARMERS

Ship your Eggs direct to the Wholesaler.
Goods paid for immediately on receipt.

Don't take any Chances,
but cut that heavy hay
crop of yours with a

Massey-Harris Mower

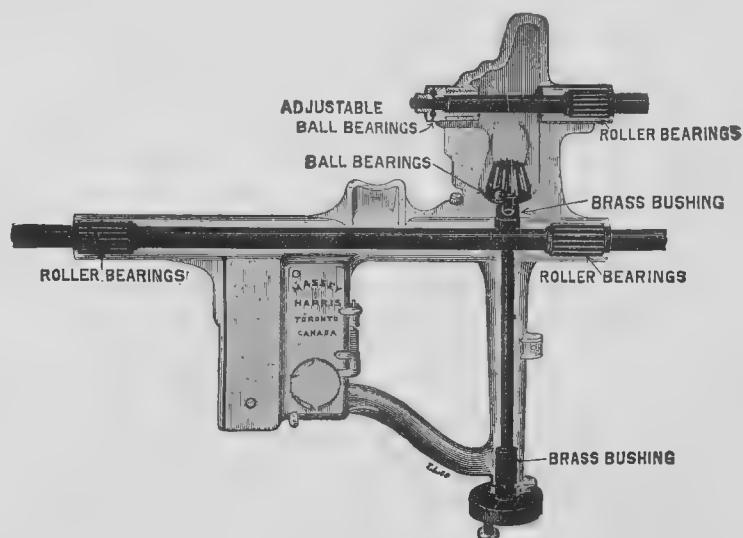


THE MAIN FRAME OF OUR MOWER

has three broad and substantial roller bearings used at points where the strain is heaviest.

The ball bearings at crank shaft (see illustration below) prevent wear and friction.

There are brass bushings at both ends of the crank shaft.



Ask for one of our New Catalogues

MASSEY-HARRIS CO.
LIMITED



The Hatching Season.

In the poultry business, perhaps the most critical time of the year is the hatching season, because upon it largely depends the success of the entire year's work. It is very important that the eggs for setting be selected carefully from the hens that possess qualities desired in the young stock. The haphazard selection of eggs for hatching cannot result otherwise than in the production of a motley batch of young chickens. But the selection of the eggs is only the first step, and if success is to be attained careful attention must be given to the selection of the sitting hens and to the management of them. In this connection the following useful suggestions from the Northwestern Agriculturist will be found valuable:—

"There is seldom profit in placing eggs under every hen that shows broody tendencies. Small, undersized hens, or those of the extreme opposite size, should be avoided. The small hen will cover but few eggs, and will require just as much attention as one which will care properly for a larger number of eggs. An over-sized hen, on the other hand, will often prove so heavy that in getting on and off the nest she will break many eggs.

"However, there is no hard and fast rule to govern this feature. Often the little hens will hatch out their sittings and prove excellent mothers, and often, also, none but little hens will insist on sitting just at the time when the breeder wishes to begin hatching operations. But it will be found that the most satisfactory results will be obtained by selecting a hen of the medium size, well feathered, and one that has been tested on a nest for several days before placing her on eggs that are to be hatched. If the hens are tested in this way for at least a week, less trouble will be had with poor hatches, hens leaving the nests, etc.

"The nests, too, should receive especial attention. They should be roomy, but not too large—governed by the size of the hens that they are to accommodate. They should be placed in darkened places, so that the hen may not be disturbed. Where it is practicable, it will be found better to have a curtain hung in front of each sitting hen, which may be raised or removed at the times when she is to come off for food and water. The curtains also prevent other hens easily crowding into the nests when they are seeking places to lay.

"Eggs of a medium size should be selected for hatching purposes. Avoid all odd-shaped and wrinkly-shelled eggs. See that they are well shaped and smooth, and of uniform size. Do not expect to perform wonders by placing a large number of eggs under a hen. A disappointment will often result. Better place but ten eggs under a hen and secure a good hatch than fourteen and get but few chicks. Give the eggs to the hen one or two at a time and watch her tuck them into place beneath her body. Don't give her more than she will cover thoroughly.

"Another matter, and an important one, also, is to see that your brood coops are in good repair and ready to receive the hen and chicks. Don't wait until the chicks are hatched and then knock together temporary, ramshackle affairs. See that they are good and sound, and newly white-washed inside. It would not be too early to do this work as soon as the hens have been placed on the eggs."

We have been asked to state the name of the winner this year of The Nor'-West Farmer cup and medal at the Manitoba poultry show. The winner of this special this season was John Strachan, of Crandall, Man., who scored with a pen of Silver-laced Wyandottes.

POULTRY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on poultry matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. All enquiries must be plainly written and clearly but briefly set forth. FREE ANSWERS are given only in our columns.

PRIVATE ANSWERS—Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50.

Brooder Troubles.

Subscriber, Oak Bank, Man.—"I have been operating an incubator and brooder. The incubator did its part fine, but when it came to the brooder after the first ten day, the chicks gradually died off. I left them in the incubator for about twenty-four hours and heated the brooder for about fifteen hours before putting the chicks in. They were bright and fed well. I gave them hard boiled eggs, bread and rolled oats and supplied them with plenty of fresh water. After about the fifth day I gave them a small quantity of minced beef and increased it gradually. They received the best of attention but after about the tenth day they acted as though cramps had taken them; they would lie on one side and gradually get worse until they died. After I lost the first batch I tried the second by covering the boards with paper and well dried sand, but only two out of about 75 chicks came out. I have had a good deal of experience with incubators and brooders before but never have I seen chicks taken this way and I am at a loss to give the slightest explanation."

Answer.—From the brief description you give of the symptoms before the chicks died, it is difficult to tell the cause. However, we are of the opinion that for one thing the heat was too high, or at least too high at times and then fell to too low a temperature, both acting the same way in the result to the chicks. It often happens that a brooder is at the right temperature before the chicks are put in, but the animal heat of the birds causes it to go up too high and the birds become roasted with the heat. This is particularly the case in single compartment box brooders especially if the ventilation is not perfect; by that we mean when there is not a constant supply of good fresh warm air continually passing through all parts of the brooder. A good layer of dry sand should at all times be kept on the floor of the brooder and the temperature should never be higher than 95 degrees and for the first week should remain at that steadily. You do not say whether their bowels were affected or not; if they were, it was the most likely cause of the trouble. Then, we do not altogether like your method of feeding. We prefer to let the chicks stay in the incubator for at least 48 hours, then take them out and put them in the brooder which should be supplied with fresh water so the chicks can get at it, and if the weather is cold, warm the water slightly. Then do not feed them anything for another six or eight hours, after which give them stale bread crumbs just barely moistened with sweet milk. Give them this for only the first week. Some of the commercial chick feed or clean cracked wheat may then be fed until they are big enough to eat the whole grain. They should then have vegetable food in some form every day, also sharp grit at all times. We find that some nice young grass cut in short lengths for the first green food acts as well as anything if it can be obtained. We think that with these few suggestions, if your brooder is of a good kind, you will be able to overcome the difficulty of last season.

Selecting a Breed.

Subscriber, Franklin, Man.—"In your opinion, what are the best non-sitting and best laying varieties of hens, or what distinct breed is the most profitable where an incubator is used?"

Answer.—The non-sitting breeds

POULTRY BREEDERS DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

R. M. WEST, Glenboro, Man., breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks. My breeding pens this year are up to the standard of excellence. I have now four pens, and every bird of the "Bradley Bros. Strain," the famous breeders who have held the world's record for 17 years. Will furnish eggs from any one or all of them. Price, \$2.00 for 13, \$3.00 for 26, or \$10.00 per 100 eggs. Prospective customers will please remember that I have not a special pen of culs from which I gather eggs for shipment. I guarantee to ship eggs from only such birds as I use myself, and in perfect condition. My birds are not only prize winners, but are bred from a long line of prize-winners. If you want to raise some chickens—some that will be prize-winners—order a setting of eggs. Write me, and I will send you a pamphlet showing cuts of several of my birds. I did not raise all these birds myself; they are the best that money could buy, and are mated up by an old Plymouth Rock breeder, which assures results.

W. H. GEE, Regina, Sask., breeder of Buff Orpingtons. At the First Annual Exhibition of the Saskatchewan Poultry Association, just held, my winnings on Buff Orpingtons were: 1st. cock, 3rd. hen, 3rd. pullet, 1st. breeding pen, and 1st. eggs. I also won the President's Grand Challenge Cup for the best Buff Orpington cock. As utility fowls my birds have averaged almost 50% of eggs for the four winter months. For the breeding season of 1907 I have two pens: No. 1. headed by 1st Saskatchewan cock, eggs \$3.00 for 15 or \$5.00 for 30; No. 2 headed by 2nd. Saskatchewan cockerel, eggs \$2.00 for 15 or \$5.00 for 45. Order early as supply is limited. Address: Box 128, Regina, Sask.

R. D. LAING, Stonewall, Man., wins on his Rocks, Minorcas, S. C. W. Leghorn and M. B. Turkeys again at Manitoba Poultry Show. If you want prize winners get your eggs from me. S. C. B. Minorca eggs and B. P. Rock eggs \$2.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 39 eggs; Leghorn eggs \$1.50 per 13 or \$3.00 per 30 eggs; M. B. Turkey eggs \$0.50 each or \$5.00 per 10 eggs. I will sell the same eggs as I set myself. Give me your order for eggs and I will do my best for you. Also Collie pups for sale, dogs \$15, bitches \$10, one brood bitch \$50.00, all tricolor and pedigreed. Order early and get your choice.

H. E. WABY, Holmfild, Man. Imperial S. C. Brown Leghorns win again at Winnipeg grand challenge cup for highest scoring pen any breed; special for highest scoring pen, Leghorns, any color; special for highest scoring Brown Leghorn R. Combs included. 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st hen and 1st pen. A few cockerels, brothers to above winners, for sale. Write for egg circular of our heavy laying strains of Imperial Leghorns, Amber Buff Orpingtons and Ringlet Barred Rocks, eleven grand pens.

S. CHIVERS-WILSON, Wascana Poultry Farm S. Regina. Buff Orpingtons; Black Minorcas; Blue Andalusians; Light Brahmas; S. and R. C. White Leghorns; R. C. Brown Leghorns; S. L. Wyandottes; M. Bronze Turkeys; Toulouse and Emden Geese; Pekin, Rouen and Indian Runner Ducks and Guinea Fowl. Eggs in season and young stock for sale. Box 403, Regina.

A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. Pure Bred Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 13 and \$5 per 100, from utility stock. \$2 per 13 and \$10 per 100, from fancy stock. All breeding stock selected for laying by the Hogan System. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. At Manitoba Poultry Show, Brandon, Feb., 1907, my birds won 2nd pen, 2nd hen, 3rd pullet. At Virde, Feb., 1906, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullet, 2nd pen. Every bird my own breeding. Eggs from cockerel and pullet matings, \$2 for 13, \$5 for 39. J. H. Clarke, Virde, Man.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas, B. White and Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineas, Toulouse Geese, Pekin and Rouen Ducks, Homer, Tumbler and Magpie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

LEGHORNS (single comb white). Eggs for hatching from pen headed by one of the finest males in Canada, mated to choice hens which have shown their worth by laying steadily all this winter. Birds for sale, Cockerels \$3, pullets \$2. Arcola Leghorn Yards, Box 444, Arcola, Sask.

A. W. FEAD, Red Deer, Alta., breeder of high class Black Minorcas. Two grand pens mated with the first prize cockerel at Dominion Fair, and a strong Minshall cockerel. Eggs for sale, \$2.00 per setting.

MAPLE LEAF POULTRY YARDS, Oakville, Man. Pure bred Rhode Island Reds and Mammoth Buff Rocks. Imported and bred for Western climate. Greatest layers on earth. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Order early. Choice Cockerels \$2.00 each.

W. J. HEASLIP, Glenboro, Man., breeder of prize-winning Single Comb White Leghorns. These are regular egg machines and non-setters. These birds are imported and bred from Imported Stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100.

OAK BANK POULTRY YARDS, Oak Bank, Man. Pekin and Rouen ducks and Toulouse geese, winners of Free Press challenge cup at Winnipeg, Poultry Show, 1906, A. J. Butland.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Three firsts and four specials won at late Brandon Show. A few good males for sale. Eggs \$3 per 15 \$5 per 30. Rev. F. W. Goodeve, Neepawa, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from R. C. Brown Leghorns. Won at Winter Fair, Brandon, 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 2 and 3 hen, 1, 2 and 3 pullet, 1 and 2 pen, scoring 92 to 93%. H. W. Ball, Box 451, Brandon, Man.

MRS. J. TURNBULL, Box 619, Virde, Man. Buff Orpingtons. Eggs from selected layers (Hogan's system) \$2.00. Cook strain \$2.00, utility \$1.50 per setting, \$8.00 per 100. Emden geese, Black currant bushes.

MAMMOTH BUFF ROCKS.—From prize winners. Heavy winter layers in a cold climate. Eggs \$2 per setting. Stocks & Jackson, Creston, B. C.

JOS. B. JICKLING, Carman, Man., breeder of S. C. Brown Leghorn fowl. A choice lot of cockerels for sale. Also eggs, by setting or incubator lots.

IF YOU WANT to get winners, write for a setting of my S. C. Black Minorcas. Eggs, \$2 per setting. E. V. Donaldson, Box 111, Brandon, Man.

W. F. SCARTH & SON'S Buff Orpingtons. 50 hens and pullets for sale cheap. Eggs from our prize-winners \$2.00 per setting, Box 706, Virde, Man.

A. GUILBERT, Letellier, Man., controls over one thousand birds; twenty-four varieties of chickens, forty varieties of pigeons; geese, turkeys, pheasants and dogs.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalogue mailed free.

White Wyandottes and Black Javas. Eggs for hatching from my prize stock. \$2.00 per 13. Incubator eggs, apply for prices. John Kitson, Macdonald, Man.

JOHN STRACHAN, Crandall, Man., Silver Wyandottes, farm raised, only breed kept. Eggs for hatching. Prices right.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man., breeder of prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Correspondence solicited.

C. W. McLAREN, Clearwater, Man., breeder of Buff Orpingtons. Eggs for sale from unrelated prize-winning birds. Price \$2.00 per 15.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Eggs for hatching. Thirteen for \$1.50. H. F. Terry, White wood, Sask.

W. H. TEBB, Langenburg, Sask., breeder pure bred B.P. Rocks. My birds are bred from prize-winning strains. Eggs \$1.00 per setting.

KINALMEAKY POULTRY FARM, Headingly, Man., breeders of Mammoth Pekin Ducks. Eggs \$1 per dozen, \$8 per hundred.

W. F. SCARTH & SON, Box 706, Virde, Man. Buff Orpingtons, utility and exhibition stock for sale, half price.

H. E. HALL, Headingly, Man. Pure-bred Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale. \$1.50 for 15, incubator lots, \$7.00 per 100 Eggs.

WHITE WYANDOTTES (Duston Strain). Farm raised. Eggs from selected pens, \$2.00 per setting. W. H. Kothwell, Box 64, Regina, Sask.

J. S. GIBSON, Morden, Man., breeder of Barred Rocks (Bradley strain). Some fine Cockerels and Pullets left.

S. L. WYANDOTTES. Heavy laying strain. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Stock for sale. Mrs. Wm. Dixon, Oak Lake, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS a specialty. \$1.50 per setting. McNaughton Bros., Didsbury.

J. MCRAE, M.D., Neepawa, Man., breeder of Duston strain White Wyandottes.

W. C. BRUCE, Valley, Sask., breeder of R. C. B. Leghorns. Cockerels for sale. Eggs \$2 for 15.

D. HILTS, Moosomin, Sask. S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns, Stock and eggs, \$1.50 up.

C. A. COLENUIT, Caron, Sask. Single Comb B. Leghorns for sale. Price \$1.50.

HODKINSON'S CHAMPION BARRED ROCKS

Win Four of the Five Firsts at the Manitoba Poultry Show held at Brandon in February, 1907.

First Exhibition Pen, First and Second Cockerels, First and Third Hens, First Pullet, and several Silver Cups.

This is the third year in succession at this show that my birds have won first on Cockerel and Exhibition Pen; and first Hen three times in the past four years which proves that my Rocks are in a class by themselves.

A few Cockerels left at \$5.00 each. Book your order for eggs now. All my winners will be in my breeding yards this season. Eggs \$3.00 per setting, or two for \$5.00.

H. W. Hodkinson, - Neepawa, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, S. C. Eggs for hatching: Pen No. 1, headed by 1st cockerel at Manitoba Poultry Show, Brandon, 1907, score 93, mated with ten choice hens and pullets, \$4 per 15, after April 1st. Pen 2, headed by Imported English Cockerel strong under color, mated with 12 choice hens and pullets, some of them winners, price \$3 per 15. Flock with free range, headed by brothers of 1st cockerel, \$2 per 15, or \$8 per 100.

Can ship any time. Won 4 1sts. and all specials at Brandon. A few choice Collie pups both sexes.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

FOR SALE
10 Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels
\$5.00 each, bred from H. W. Hodkinson, Neepawa, prize-winning strain. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.
E. D. SERGEANT, Lone Ranche, TENBY, MAN.



are found in the Mediterranean and French classes, and include the various varieties of Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, Spanish, Polish, Hamburgs, Redcaps and Houdans. Of these the Leghorns and Minorcas are the most popular; the former are somewhat hardier and they perhaps have a little better reputation as layers, although the Minorcas are also extra good egg producers. The question of egg production is one of strain more than breed. Good and poor layers will be found in all breeds, the point is to select and breed from the good ones in which ever breed you handle. Minorcas are larger and deeper bodied than Leghorns and are not of such a nervous disposition, which is in their favor as market birds. The selection of eggs for an incubator will depend entirely upon the purpose for which you want the chickens; if for egg production, you cannot do better than to select one of the breeds mentioned above, preferably the Leghorns, but if for market or general purpose birds, select a utility breed, Rocks, Wyandotte or Orpingtons.

Turkey Rearing.

Subscriber, Solheima, Alta.—“What is the best kind of coops to build for turkey hens when setting, and to keep the young turkeys in after hatched? Is it necessary to have a house for turkeys in winter?”

Answer.—We find that an old sugar barrel placed in some out of the way place and if possible covered with brush or some such material is as good a coop as we can get in which to set a turkey hen. A turkey hen is very nervous and will not set where she is disturbed at all and the above plan has always worked well with us. Any good sized box or board coop that will give the hen lots of room to move around in and that will shed the water will answer well for a brood coop until the poults are big enough to be let run with the hen.

The turkey is very hardy and likes to roost high up on a barn or other ridge pole. We have found that a good plan for handling turkeys in the West is to have a wind proof shed with a netting front in which the roosts are placed high up. All they need is protection from the winter winds when on the roost and they will come through the winter in far better shape than if kept in a warm building.

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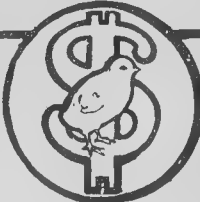
KAHLER'S W. P. ROCKS

MOLINE POULTRY YARDS are winners wherever shown. 1906, Brandon, 1st. cock, 1st and 2nd. hen, 1st. breeding pen. 1907, Brandon, 2nd cock, 1st, and 2nd. cockerels, 1st., 2nd. and 3rd. pullets, 2nd. breeding pen.
Eggs for hatching \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 26.

PETER KAHLER,
Moline or Rapid City, Man.

Take my Poultry-for-Profit Outfit Without Spending a Cent of Cash

Tell me to ship you a **PEERLESS** Incubator and a Brooder, and you take three years to pay for them in



You never saw an Incubator so certain to hatch strong chicks—nor a Brooder so sure to raise them

You can start raising poultry for profit without spending a cent for the important part of your outfit.

Simply tell me to ship you a **PEERLESS** Incubator and a Peerless Brooder—you need them both to start right.

Promise to pay for them in three years' time—that's all I ask you to do.

I will tell you exactly what to do to make a success of poultry raising. I will work with you as your expert

advisor, if you want advice. I will see you through—show you just how to make most money quickest.

I will even find you a good high-paying buyer for all the poultry you want to raise.

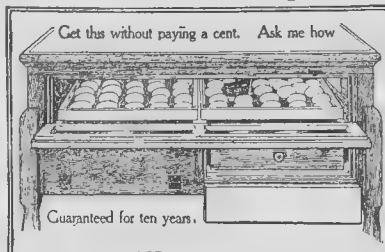
And I will put a Ten-Year GUARANTEE behind the incubator and the brooder—an absolute, plain-English guarantee that puts ALL the risk on me, where it belongs.

I can afford to, because I know for sure you can make money if you go at it right,—and then I will sell you more incubators and more brooders—

So I can afford to give you a ten-year guarantee—and three years' time to pay for the outfit in.

It will earn its whole cost and plenty besides in the very first year, if you will do your part—and it's no hard part, either.

I know every incubator that's sold on this continent. I don't hesitate to say that the Peerless has them all beaten a mile as the foundation for a poultry-for-profit enterprise.



Unless I can prove that to you before-hand I won't be able to sell you a Peerless. What I ask you to do is just to let me submit the

proof for you to examine.

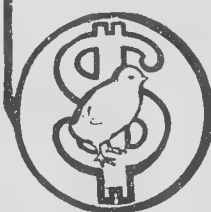
You do your own thinking, I know. Read my free book—it's called “When Poultry Pays”—and think over what it says. Then make up your mind about my offer to start you raising poultry right—

Remember that the risk is on me. The incubator and the brooder will easily earn you much more than their cost long before you pay me for them.

Suppose you send for the free book anyway—and send now. That commits you to nothing and costs you nothing

To save time and freight Western orders will be shipped from our Winnipeg warehouse; but all letters ought to be sent to Pembroke

The Lee-Hodgins Co., Limited
184 Pembroke Street, Pembroke, Ont.





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MAKES HENS LAY

Every hen on the farm shows a tidy profit when you keep them well and strong with Smith's Ovary Tonic.

It not only makes them lay—but it keeps them laying all the year round.

It is just what is needed in the moulting season.

Used by leading poultrymen of England. 25c. and 50c. a bottle. At all dealers.

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Best prices paid,

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We will send you on receipt of \$5.00 a 7 Jeweled, Stem Wind, Stem Set, Thin Model Watch. FAMOUS SWISS MOVEMENT. FULLY GUARANTEED. WILL LAST A LIFETIME. Looks as GOOD, KEEPS AS GOOD TIME AS A \$20.00 WATCH.

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Interchangeable—Disc or Shoe

The furrow openers are set zigzag, or in double rank, giving ample clearance for mud and trash.

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with its closed-delivery boot, insures the planting of the seed in a perfectly formed seed trench.

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Kentucky Grain Drills

have many new and exclusive features that are fully illustrated and explained in our new catalogue, which we will be pleased to send you FREE. Write for it today.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO., INCORPORATED,
283 James St., Winnipeg, Man.



SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

MARQUIS OF LONGBURN, 2nd prize, 2-year-old, Winnipeg, 1904; 2nd prize, 3-year-old, Dominion Fair, 1905, bred by W. C. Edwards, Ont., got by Marquis of Zenda (Imp.) The above cut taken from photo. Also young bulls from above sire. Adamson Bros., Gladstone, Man.



Summer Output of Alberta Creameries.

For several years the dairy industry has been one of the most flourishing branches of Alberta's agriculture, and it is encouraging to note that it is still more than keeping pace with the general progress of the province. Previous to the formation of the two new provinces the creameries between the Rockies and Manitoba were supervised by the Dominion Government, and when the division was made each provincial government took over the creameries within its boundaries. The greater number, and also the largest of these, were in Alberta and since taking control of them the provincial Department of Agriculture has pushed the work with commendable zeal and enterprise.

The table given below represents the output of the 18 creameries operated during the summer season of 1906. The fact that during the season, butter to the value of nearly \$223,000 was produced is in itself significant, but the true prosperity of the industry is more fully indicated by the fact that the Department expects to open up and operate about ten new creameries during the coming season. There is plenty of room for the expansion of the dairy industry in the other provinces as well as in Alberta, and there is nothing that will do more to put our agriculture on a permanent basis. The detailed report of the creameries of Alberta for the summer season of 1906 is as follows:

Creamery at	No. of Patrons	Butter Manufactured pounds	Value at Creamery	Average price at Creamery
Calgary	54	27,169	\$5 881.38	21.647
Olds	117	105,129	22,472.11	21.375
Innisfail	233	186,486	40,261.03	21.559
Tindastoll	106	89,471	19,080.85	21.326
Red Deer	161	100,036	21,323.57	21.315
Evarts	79	37,292	7,878.48	21.126
Blackfalds	153	90,285	19,068.65	21.120
Lacombe	108	63,729	13,360.51	20.964
Earlville	141	90,768	19,260.13	21.219
Ferry Bank	92	54,999	11,594.57	21.081
Wetaskiwin	100	72,021	15,170.61	21.064
Rosenroll	63	20,506	4,344.01	21.184
Clover Bar	47	14,090	2,929.18	20.788
Stoney Plain	64	7,029	1,508.46	21.460
Beaver Hills	21	6,482	1,309.90	20.208
Stettler	76	39,439	6,218.11	21.122
Pine Creek	58	24,274	5,291.47	21.798
Martins	82	31,151	6,017.75	19.318
Totals & Average	1755	1,050,356	222,970.77	21.228

Rules and Regulations of Alberta Dairy Record Associations.

Dairy Record Associations, having as their object the testing of the herds of the province, as well as other investigation work, are now being formed in Alberta. During the past year or two the outstanding feature of dairy work in America has been the revelations made through the cow testing associations, and the broader extension of the work cannot be too strongly urged. The Alberta associations are being organized under very liberal regulations, and every farmer who pays any attention to dairying should not neglect to become a member of one of them. An idea of the work undertaken may be gained from the following paragraphs taken from the rules and regulations:

6. Any person who will agree to keep a record of individual cows during the whole milking period, to the extent of weighing the morning's and evening's milk on at least three days every month, and also to take a sample for testing, will be admitted to membership.

7. The milk will be preserved and a composite sample tested once a

As Good as the DeLaval

is what the agent for another wants you to believe about his separator.

Juries on awards at International Expositions and separator contests have never believed it.

Do You ?

(and aside from other differences DeLaval Separators skim 25% more milk in a given time than others represented to be of corresponding size.)

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

WINNIPEG.

REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE.



You Will Obtain the Largest Income From Your Milch Cows, If You Will Ship Your Hand Separator Cream to the National Creamery & Produce Co., Ltd. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

See that your Cream Cans are tagged "National Creamery & Produce Company, Limited," and we will do the rest.

We have the largest Creamery in Western Canada, with a churning capacity of over 25,000 pounds per day, and the way we buy our supplies in large quantities and the amount of Butterfat we handle daily, enables us to reduce the cost of making a pound of butter to a minimum.

This is why we can pay the price we do for Butterfat.

Our average price for Butterfat last year was 22c. per pound. We expect to do as well for our patrons this year, if not better.

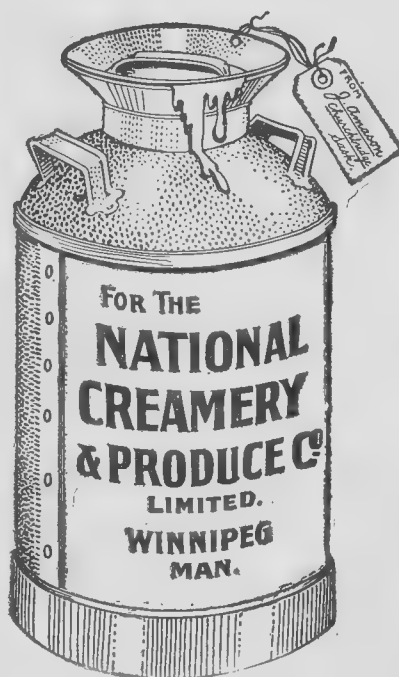
We employ the most skilled buttermakers in the West. Our head Buttermaker has secured the following awards for his Butter: A diploma from the Government Dairy School in 1897; A Special Gold Medal donated by the Hon. Thomas Greenway for Butter scoring the highest of any exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1896;

A Silver Medal at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1900; Gold Medal and Diploma at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1901, and many other awards.

We pay by Express Money Order. This insures you against loss or inconvenience in cashing, as is the case when checks are used.

Ship us a few cans of Cream on trial, and we are satisfied that our methods of doing business will so please you that you will become our permanent customer.

THE NATIONAL CREAMERY & PRODUCE CO., LIMITED. WINNIPEG MANITOBA



month with the Babcock milk tester.

8. Members will be expected to provide themselves with scales, sample bottles, one for each cow, and a box for holding the samples.

9. Members shall assume the responsibility of delivering the samples to the place where the testing is to be done, on such days as may be directed by the person in charge of that work.

10. For the season 1907, the Department of Agriculture of Alberta through the Dairy Commissioner, will agree to provide blank forms for recording the weights of milk, the necessary preservatives, do the testing once a month, compile the figures and prepare a report at the end of the year.

Treatment for Leaky Teats.

A prominent veterinarian, in discussing leaky teats and treatment for them, says that in the normal condition there is a layer of muscular tissue—arranged in circular and longitudinal bands, situated between the inner or mucous lining of the teat, and the outer coat or skin. It is this layer of muscular tissue which contracts and closes the duct which passes through the teat from the udder, and prevents the flow of milk when the gland is at rest. This band of muscular tissue is strongest at the base of the teat at its junction with the udder, where it is most needed. In some relaxed and flabby udders this muscular band has lost its tone, and does not contract with sufficient force when the udder becomes filled, and the pressure is increased.

The treatment usually adopted is: (a) to prevent too much pressure by milking the cow three or four times within the 24 hours, and (b) to apply an artificial elastic band round the top or base of the teat. This has to be carefully and skilfully done to prevent serious injury to the teat. If a narrow, elastic band is fixed tight round the base of the teat, it interferes with the circulation of the blood, and causes the teat below the band to swell, while the band itself produces acute irritation and an inflamed hollow ring. In order to avoid this, it is necessary to apply the band uniformly round the whole teat, so that it fits like the finger of a glove without the tip, the pressure being merely sufficient to keep the duct closed, and prevent the bandage from falling off. A broad elastic band, if cut the exact length, and the ends sewn together neatly, can be fitted on without much trouble. The pressure requires to be very light. It is necessary to keep two or more of these bands clean and dry, so that a fresh one can be put on after each milking, and see that the teat is also kept clean. The most important thing is to avoid too tight pressure; very little is sufficient.

New Agreement Between Government and Alberta Creamery Companies.

The Alberta government has recently sent out to the creameries under its supervision a new form of agreement, which is being entered into before the opening of the present summer season. This agreement places upon the companies the responsibility of cream gathering, and in a few other respects differs from the arrangement that existed last year. As the management of the creameries by the Department has been so satisfactory in the past, we think it likely that all the companies whose creameries have heretofore been under government control will enter into the new arrangement. For the benefit of those in other provinces, as well as in Alberta, who are interested in the plans being so successfully followed in the "sunny" province, we publish the new form of agreement below:—

1. The (hereinafter called the Association) agree to provide suitable buildings and premises fully equipped for the

manufacture, of butter, and a sufficient supply of pure water and good drainage, all to the satisfaction of the Dairy Commissioner, for carrying on the business of manufacturing butter at, in the Province of Alberta.

2. The Association guarantee a cream supply to the creamery from at least four hundred cows for a period of not less than five months per year.

3. The Association agree to give and assure to the Department of Agriculture free and undisturbed possession of the creamery buildings, premises and plant for a term of not less than one year from the first of May, 1907. (b). Any charge or claim on the buildings, premises or plant, on behalf of any person or persons whatsoever, is not to be considered as a claim on the Department of Agriculture.

4. The Association, through its Board of Directors, agree to use all reasonable means to promote the interests of the creamery and to secure persons who will furnish a supply of cream in accordance with the rules and regulations attached to, and forming a part of, this agreement.

5. The Association agree that the cream shall be delivered at the creamery free of charge to the Department of Agriculture, and that the cream shall be delivered by, or collected from, each patron such number of times each week as may be required by the Dairy Commissioner.

6. The Association hereby authorize the Dairy Commissioner from time to time to provide on its behalf and at its expense any addition to the buildings, equipment, water supply and drainage not in the nature of repairs which he may consider necessary for the dispatch and efficiency of the work in the creamery.

7. In consideration of the foregoing, the Dairy Commissioner agrees to manufacture from the cream which may be accepted at the creamery a first-class quality of butter. (b). The right to reject any cream which he considers unfit for making into a first-class quality of butter is reserved to the buttermaker in charge of the creamery, and his judgment and decision in the matter shall be final.

8. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to market the butter to the best of his judgment and ability, and to pay the persons supplying the cream, the net proceeds realized from all sales of butter and buttermilk, in proportion to the quantity of butter made from the cream furnished by each, after deducting—(a) The actual cost of manufacturing and care of butter in cold storage until it be finally disposed of. This charge is not to exceed four cents per pound of butter. (b) Any charge which the Board of Directors of the Association may direct to be paid for the delivery of cream to the creamery, and; (c) such further charge, or assessment as may be made on the manufactured butter for the purpose of a loan fund or a local working fund, or both, as set out in sections 12 and 13 of this agreement.

9. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to pay the said persons supplying the cream, severally, every month, such advances as he may estimate to be about two thirds of the net value of the cream supplied by them or each of them. (b) Such advance payments shall be made in even dollars, and no advance payment shall be made for less than two dollars.

10. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to provide the labor, fuel, ice, packages and all other furnishings which are necessary in the operations of the creamery, to arrange for the necessary transportation of butter and sundry supplies between the creamery and the nearest railway station, and to care for the butter in cold storage until it is sold and shipped from or Calgary.

11. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to insure the butter against loss by fire, as trustee for, and on behalf of, the persons supplying the cream, to the amount of two-thirds of its estimated market value, but the creamery build-

ings, premises and plant are to be insured by the Association on its own behalf, and the Department of Agriculture is not to accept or have any responsibility or liability in that connection. In any case in which the Association is indebted to the govern-

ment the premium receipt or any renewal receipts for such insurance shall be sent to the Dairy Commissioner.

12. For the season 1907 the loan fund charge shall be cents per pound of butter manufactured, said

STRENGTH

DURABILITY

SIMPLICITY

no other separator so strongly built, or so simple in construction.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators

get all the cream, have low supply can, are easy to run, easy to clean, because there is only one little piece in the bowl to cleanse after each running, and the machine oils itself. It combines **Vitality, Simplicity and Durability**. A glance at the pie-plate construction of most separators will give you a fair idea of what we mean by "simple construction" and "strength." For full information about the Sharples Tubular write for booklet E. 146



Mr. R. Carpenter, Davenport, Wash., says "Having used a Sharples Cream Separator over sixteen years can say it is just fine."

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Can. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago, Ill.



Farmers' Interests
are our Interests

We Originate,
Others Imitate

We are the only Creamery Company in Manitoba at present operating two creameries.

Our Branch in Brandon enables our patrons living in Western Manitoba to get all the advantages of shipping to Winnipeg with the benefit of a much less freight rate.

Highest Prices

Accurate Tests

Prompt Payments

Trial Solicited

CRESCENT CREAMERY CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG AND BRANDON

charge to be applied on the repayment of any loans heretofore or hereafter obtained by the Association from the Government on account of plant and equipment supplied and installed and on any other indebtedness due by the Association upon capital account, the proceeds to be paid to the Association.

13. The Local Working Fund charge shall be not more than cents per pound of butter manufactured and shall be applied as follows, viz: (a) Towards the payment of the annual interest on the indebtedness of the Association for loans heretofore or hereafter obtained from the Government or from other sources. The interest upon the loans so obtained from the Government shall be charged at the rate of three per cent. on the unpaid balance of advances made in any year on account of loans, such interest to be computed on the first day of January following the year in which such advances are made, but no deduction shall be made from such annual percentage by reason of the receipt of the whole or any part of the principal or interest before the end of the year in which the interest is so computed. (b) Towards the payment of a dividend of not more than per cent. per annum on all paid up stock in the Association. (c) To provide for the insurance, taxes, up-keep and depreciation of the property of, and for such other charges as may be authorized by, the Association.

14. Provision is to be made for the issuing of paid up shares in the Association to the persons supplying cream to the creamery in proportion to the amounts paid in by them severally to the loan fund, as set forth in section 12 of this agreement.

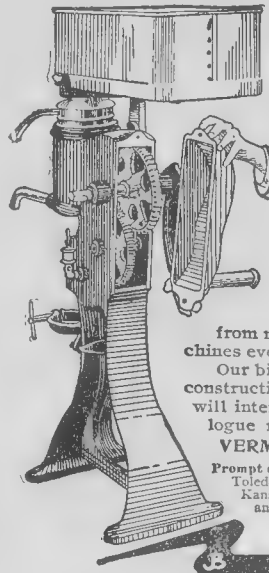
15. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to keep the creamery building and plant in a good state of repair, ordinary wear and tear, damage by fire, lightning, tempest and other casualty excepted.

The English Butter Bill.

The long-expected Butter Bill has at last been introduced into the British House of Commons. Commenting on it the London Rural World says: "It's principal provisions refer to the registration of factories and consignments, whilst extended powers are to be given for the inspection of factories. Butter substitutes or imitation butter are to be conspicuously marked as such, not only on the article itself, but on advertisements and invoices relating to it. Butter substitutes, however, are to be allowed the abnormal limit of 24 per cent. of water, a percentage which is evoking some criticism. The Bill is considered the minimum of legislation which was desired by the agricultural community as to the adulterated butter, and the making and sale of butter substitutes. Resolutions are being passed by various agricultural organizations—and very rightly so—strongly objecting to any butter substitute being allowed to be put on the market with 24 per cent. of water. Adulteration will not be stamped out by half measures, and farmers will not be satisfied with a niggardly recognition of what, after all, are only reasonable demands."

It is a good plan to sift the salt you use in the butter.

The Dominion Department of Inland Revenue is completing an analysis of some thousand samples of butter collected from various parts of the Dominion, with a view to determining the quality and purity of the article being turned out by Canadian farmers and creamerymen. As a whole, the results of the analysis have been quite satisfactory, but in ten cases it has been found that oleomargarine had been used as an adulterant. It is against the law to either import or manufacture oleomargarine in Canada, and the Department of Justice will prosecute the offenders.



STRONG and DURABLE

Compact, all the parts accurately made, finely adjusted and working together smoothly; and at the same time, strong, well built, easy to keep in order and light running—these are the features you want to find in a cream separator before you buy one. And when you see a

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

you won't have to look any farther. It has them all. That's why it outwears all other makes.

Durability is what the "cheap" separators lack, yet it is most important. We have received letters from many users of the U. S. Separators who have run their machines every day for 10 years and more with entire satisfaction.

Our big, handsome, new catalogue shows plainly all about the construction and wonderful skimming records of the U. S. It will interest you. For free copy write us this way. "Send catalogue number A 110", addressing

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY, Bellows Falls, Vt.

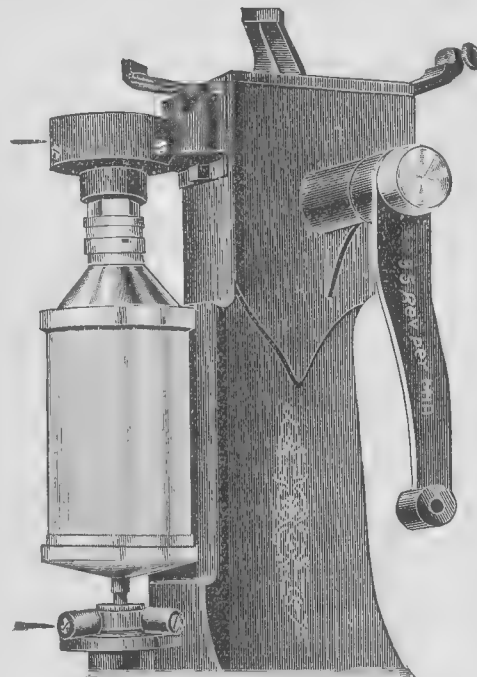
Prompt deliveries of U. S. Separators from warehouses at Auburn, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Chicago, Ill., LaCrosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. and Calgary, Alta.

Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt. 439

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

WE NEVER DID BUILD A MAGNET CREAM SEPARATOR

expressly for trial testing.



All our tests are taken from our standard machines in their every-day work. That is the reason why the Magnet gives entire satisfaction to its buyers, as they find its performance is equal to the promises made in its behalf.

You will notice our style of advertising is different, because we give the special points on which superiority is claimed for the MAGNET.

1st.—Bowl supported at both ends (Magnet Patent) keeping the bowl in balance.

2nd.—Strong spur or square gear giving no friction, and therefore easy turning.

3rd.—One-Piece Skimmer giving complete separation of Butter fat from the milk (the disease germs from both) and being in one piece, easy cleaning.

4th.—Strong solid frame, making the machine durable, so much so, that it will surely last a life time.

These points alone put the MAGNET in a class by itself, besides which it has many others in keeping with the above, all contributing to make it a perfect machine to do the every-day work required of it.

Our claim for superiority over every other Separator rests on these points in construction, and on the good every-day work the MAGNET does, owing to them.

Be fair to yourself and us, and investigate the MAGNET before buying a Cream Separator.

Write for Catalogue 1907

The Petrie Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

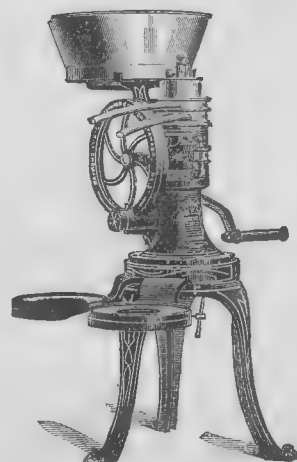
HAMILTON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN. ST. JOHN, N.B.

Western Distributing Points:

Regina, Sask. Calgary, Alta. Vancouver, B.C. Victoria, B.C.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

NATIONAL SEPARATORS



MAKE MORE MONEY. SAVE MORE MONEY. SAVE MORE TIME and LABOR Than any other MACHINE on THE FARM.

National Cream Separators have only two pieces in the bowl to wash.

It turns easy on account of the simplicity of construction, and ball bearings at all speed points.

It is a perfect skimmer, and made to Last.

If interested write for Catalogue and Prices to

Raymond Mfg. Co. LTD. 324-6 Smith St. Winnipeg

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated Raymond Sewing Machines

FLORENCE

Wood Pumps

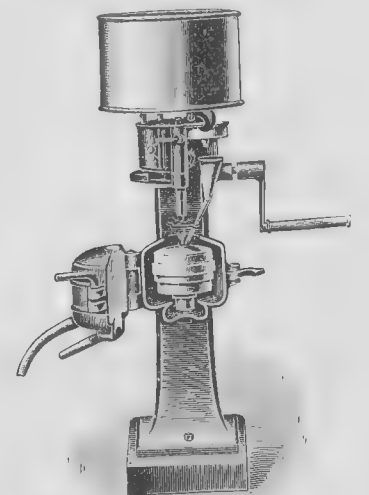


can always be relied upon at all times. They are leaders of the very best class. So simple and staunch in construction, and made from the very best materials that can be obtained. The finest in summer, the best in winter.

Write us to-day for particulars and prices.

MELOTTE CREAM Separators

The aim of the manufacturers of the Melotte is to make the finest possible Separators from all points. The most expert workmen, the finest materials, and years of experience have brought lasting success. No Western farmer should consider a Separator without first inspecting thoroughly all the claims of the Melotte.



Melotte Cream Separator Co.

LIMITED

WINNIPEG CALGARY

W. ANTLIFF,
Manager.

Agents for Ideal Gasoline Engines



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly but briefly.

Why a Will Should be Probated.

Subscriber, Lethbridge, Alta.—“What is the advantage of taking out administration papers providing deceased leaves a lawful will? A husband died leaving a lawful will by which he bequeathed all property, etc., that he owned at the time of his death, to his wife. Does the law require the widow to take out administration papers, the deceased having left no debts and no person being in debt to him? What would be the cost of such papers in Alberta, and in what way are they necessary?”

Answer.—Letters of administration or probate of will are necessary to enable the estate of the deceased to be dealt with. In this case if the wife was named in will as executrix, then she should take out probate, otherwise she should take out letters of administration with will annexed. This is necessary in order to make it possible for her to obtain title to the real estate of the deceased and also, for instance, to enable her to obtain any deposits which the deceased had at the bank. If deceased had no money in bank and no real estate it is possible that it wouldn't be necessary to probate the will. As to cost, consult some lawyer.

Chattel Mortgage.

Subscriber, Weyburn, Sask.—“I loaned B a sum of money in 1904 and he gave me a chattel mortgage on a horse and some machinery. The mortgage was made payable Nov. 15th, 1904. B failed to meet the payment so I let it go until April when he paid \$19. I then let him go until the spring of 1906 when I demanded settlement in full. B refused to pay on the grounds that he had no money, so I started proceedings to foreclose the mortgage, but I found that B had traded the horse to C, and the horse had since died, and the machinery on which I had the mortgage was worn out. I sued B and got judgment for the amount due to me and also got execution papers. B owns a homestead, but he did not have the patent when I got the execution papers filed. 1. Can B sell the farm and get out of paying the amount for which I hold judgment against him? 2. “Does he have to bear the expense of the judgment and collection? 3. “Will the officer who has the execution papers look after B and compel him to pay the sum in question? 4. “How long is the judgment good; does it have to be renewed? 5. “How can I find out whether the execution against B is properly attended to?”

Answer.—1. If your judgment has been properly filed B cannot sell his farm without settling the judgment. 2. Yes. 3. When B has any goods which can be seized the sheriff should seize them. 4. 12 years; execution must be renewed from time to time. 5. Ask the lawyer who obtained the judgment for you.

Collecting for Threshing.

Subscriber, Togo, Sask.—“A threshed for B at a fixed rate per bag with one man to fill bags. B has two men and fills bags extra full. Can A charge more than fixed rate? 2. “B has one set of loose wheat and did not tell A about it when he

Why You Should Have A Cream Harvester

IF you are keeping three or more cows, it will pay you to own a Cream Harvester, because its use brings greater returns in the form of increased quantity and better quality of products, and because it removes much of the drudgery connected with dairy work.

It makes no difference whether you are making your cream into dairy products on your own farm or are shipping to a creamery. In either case the separator is equally important. It gives you more cream and leaves you the skimmed milk to be fed while yet warm to pigs or calves. If ground feed is added to this skimmed milk it becomes as valuable for feeding purposes as whole milk. This is one of the great advantages of a cream separator.

Then, the three big advantages of a separator are—more cream, less work and fresh skimmed milk for feeding, and these are sufficient to pay the cost of a separator in a short

time. But not all separators will do the same for you. Some make more work instead of less work, for they are so hard to operate and so hard to clean. Watch out for these things when you buy a separator.

It will pay you to call on the International local agent and examine The Dairymaid and Bluebell Separators. There you can see by actual test how they will skim down to the one thousandth part, whether the milk be warm, cold, rich, viscid or old.

You can try for yourself, and see how easily they are operated. Notice in the illustration how the handle is at just the right height, and that the supply can is low while the milk and cream spouts are high.

You can see the excellent gearing, and how, though all the parts are covered to prevent dirt getting into the bearings, each is easily accessible; how strong and simple they are, and how this will give them great durability.

You can see how simple construction is the key note all through, and what rigid care is exercised to make every part just right, and exactly so as to get best results with the least work and the least trouble.

The Bluebell is a gear drive machine, and the Dairymaid is a chain drive—you can take your choice. If it isn't convenient for you to call on the agent, write for catalogs. These tell in concise descriptions and in many excellent illustrations what you will wish to know.



Call on our Local Agent or write nearest branch house for catalogue.
CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
(INCORPORATED)

began to thresh. Can A collect more for threshing this than for threshing sheaves?

3. “A began to thresh for B and finished all but one set which is on C's (B's son) place. When moving to this place the machine broke, and the weather being bad, A stopped threshing about two weeks during which time C drew the threshed grain to market, having promised to pay B's bill. However he only paid \$10 and A asked him to settle for the work done before he would thresh the rest. C refused to do this and A moved away without threshing the last set. Can A collect pay for work done without threshing the grain mentioned?”

Answer.—The answers to all these three questions depends upon the exact terms of the agreement, at which we will have to guess. It is possible, therefore, that our answers are incorrect in some respects.

(1.) No. (2.) No. (3.) Yes.

Bounty on Wolves.

X. Y., Pilot Mound, Man.—“What is the bounty for killing wolves in Manitoba?”

Answer.—The regular bounty is \$1, but some municipalities give a larger bounty.

Cancellation of Order.

A. M., Treherne, Man.—“Last fall A ordered nursery stock from B to be delivered in spring, and in a month advised B by letter to cancel his order. Can B compel A to take and pay for the stuff ordered?”

Answer.—If all the terms of the transaction had been agreed upon between the parties by letter then a binding contract has been made. It is not unlikely, however, that the contract is not a binding one, and if the amount involved is large we would advise A to consult a lawyer showing him all the correspondence.

Security Against Mortgage.

Subscriber, Ninga, Man.—“What security has a buyer at an auction sale against lien notes, or mortgages on any animal, implement, etc., he may purchase?”

Answer.—He has no security except the implied covenant of the vendor.

Must Surrender Homestead.

Subscriber, Innisfail, Alta.—“If a man files on a homestead and duly receives his homestead receipt, can he legally be deprived of same without compensation for improvement done, provided that entry was given under error, and that the land actually belonged to a private party?”

Answer.—We do not think you have any claim for damages which you can enforce and you will, of

course, have to give up that homestead. We would advise you to write a letter to the Department of the In-

terior, Ottawa, asking in a quiet manner for some compensation for the loss that has been thrust upon you.

ECLIPSE PLOWS

The Perfection of all Riding Plows.



We are confident of our Plows under all conditions. We know they are made right and of the best material. In the field you find this out. The longer you use them, the better satisfied you are. That is the Plow you want.

Write us and we will send you full description. You will see then why we claim “PERFECTION” for the Eclipse. Write to-day.

MADE BY

FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO., MADISON, WIS.

THE STEWART-NELSON CO., LTD,
General Agents, Winnipeg.

A BARGAIN AT HALF VALUE IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY

800 acres 40 miles from Winnipeg, 2½ miles from station, all fenced, 275 acres under cultivation, 60 acres good timber, balance meadow and light scrub. About \$4000 worth of buildings; 70 head of good cattle; 4 head of horses; almost two sets of farm machinery; about 150 tons of hay; about 700 bushels of potatoes; about 500 bushels of oats and all household furniture, including a new piano. Artesian well connected by pipes into barn. All land high and dry; no waste land, all level.

Price \$14,000.00, cash \$8,000.00, balance arranged. For further information apply to Dept. A.

THE HOUGHTON LAND CORPORATION LTD.,
314, 315 & 316 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.
Dealing in Farm and City Properties.



CLOSING OUT SALE
Everything Must be Cleared
Owing to change in business arrangements we will sell out our complete outfit, consisting of White Wyandottes, Black Orpingtons, Pekin Ducks, Incubators, Bone Cutter, etc. etc. Correspondence solicited.

MENLOVE & THICKENS, Virden, Man.



WHEAT.

The various factors bearing on the present and future condition of the wheat market are carefully reviewed in the following letter, prepared for us by Thompson, Sons & Co., after the close of the market on April 17th:

Thompsons' Report.

"Wheat.—In the two weeks ending this date, April 17, a good deal has transpired which is calculated to have a more or less important influence on the wheat situation over America, and through that, on the wheat situation of the world. The effect on the markets of the developments we allude to may not at once become influential, because there are counteracting causes which go to hinder or delay it. The occurrences we refer to are the increased damage to the winter wheat in the South West states, by the green bugs and dry weather, and the delay in getting a start made at seeding the new spring wheat crop in North Dakota, Northern Minnesota, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. We have in our last two previous reviews of the wheat situation appearing in these pages, drawn attention to the progress of damage done to the young winter wheat, by the aphid or green bug, in Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Southern Kansas and Missouri, but in the last two weeks there has been a considerable increase to the area infested by the green bug. The bug was first noticed in Texas a little over a month ago, and at first little attention was paid to it, but in the course of a few days the effect of its depredations was seen in the deterioration of some fields, and in the total annihilation of others, and it was seen that the bug increased very fast and spread to new districts. Gradually it decimated the Texan fields, and spread northward into Oklahoma, and from the latter state into Kansas, and through Indian Territory into Southern Missouri, and even into Nebraska. As yet, actual damage in Kansas has only been done along the southern tier of counties, and if serious damage does not develop in the central part of Kansas during the next few days, it is probable that the bug damage has reached its limit for this year. It may be stated that, although some green bugs are seen in the young wheat and oats every year, it is only at long intervals that they increase to such an extent as to do great damage. The last visitation of consequence was in the year 1890, seventeen years ago. In Texas and in Oklahoma, where the bug damage has run its course, many fields of wheat and oats have been abandoned and plowed up, with the intention of replanting them with cotton or corn, and the reduction of the wheat crop in these states owing to the bug damage is variously estimated at from 30 to 70 per cent. This would not mean a very large loss on the total crop of the U. S. as these states raise a comparatively small quantity of wheat but should the state of Kansas suffer to the same extent, it would be an important matter, for a full crop in that state this season would probably go over 100,000,000 bushels and a reduction of half that quantity would certainly make the trade take notice. Kansas, as well as part of the surrounding states, is also having the disadvantage of drought conditions to contend with, and some crop experts estimate that the crop is more in danger of serious damage from drought than it is from the bugs. However this may be, the outlook for the wheat crop in the Southwest country is one of anxious apprehension at the present time, and a good deal as to the future of wheat prices depends on the progress and outcome of the crop down there.

"During last week market prices were given an upward turn in the American speculative markets, owing to the damage reports here referred to, and trading was active and on a large scale, so that an advance of around 2c. took place in a few days. During the last few days, however, an easier feeling has supervened. Familiarity with the damage reports has diminished their effect for the time being, and since Monday, April 15th, prices have lost from 3/4c. to 1 1/4c. We feel confident, however, that prices would have gone on advancing under the effect of the damage reports, and the almost certainty that this year's world's crops are going to be much smaller than those

of recent years, if it were not for the liberal quantity of wheat that lies in sight, ready to supply the world's requirements for some time to come. It appears to us that there is abundance at hand for nearby requirements, but a diminishing supply for the more distant future.

"Owing to the peculiar and vexing situation in Canada and the U. S. in regard to railway movement, which prevented a normal movement of wheat from country points during the winter months, and the movement of a larger proportion of it to the seaboard by all rail for export, there has been caused a larger accumulation of wheat at terminal elevators than there would otherwise have been, and this accumulation appears in the visible supply statements, so that the American visible supply, which includes the stocks in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, has now reached the comparatively large total of 51,179,000 bushels, being 4,800,000 bushels larger than a year ago. The visible supply will continue to increase until lake navigation opens, and the grain moves out in large quantities. The quantity of wheat on ocean passage is large, being about 48,000,000 bushels, which, however, is about 2,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. Europe is thus well supplied in the meantime, thanks to the immense shipments from the Argentine during the last three months. The Argentine shipments are expected to fall off materially by the end of this month and if

this anticipation is fulfilled, and Russia and the Danube do not increase their exports beyond expectations, there will easily be some movement towards higher prices, and at the same time should the crop prospects point definitely to a lower aggregate yield for this year's crops, a considerable advance in prices will be a certainty.

"We have mentioned at some length the damage to part of the U. S. winter wheat by green bugs, but besides this menace to the crops, there is also a good deal of damage to the crops in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan by winter kill, and in the state of California damage to the crop has been so great by excessive rains, that California will have to import flour from her neighbors. The other important development mentioned as likely to have a large influence on crop prospects, and thus on prices, is the delay in making a start at seeding in the spring wheat crop in the North Western States and Western Canada. In the twenty-five years we have been in this country, this year's seedtime bids fair to be the latest in starting that we have seen. On one year before, either 1893 or 1894, we are not sure which, the seedtime was so late that very few farmers were able to make a start before May 1st. A dry summer followed, the harvest was early instead of late, but the yield was only 7 to 10 bushels per acre. What it may turn out this year no one can foretell, but there is one thing certain, which is, that there cannot now be the increase

in acreage under wheat over the Northwest which there would have been under favorable circumstances, with a start at seeding in the first or second week of April, and there may even be a decrease in acreage as compared to last year. Should we, unfortunately, also have a decrease in the yield per acre, the result will go to strengthen the wheat markets, and dollar wheat may not be very much of a dream after all. Let us hope, however, that the season, once it starts, will remain normal, and result in a full average yield of good quality.

"In taking a glance at the crop situation in Europe there is not much to report that is new. In England, France and Italy the crop is very promising. In Spain it is seriously damaged by drought. In Germany and some parts of Central Europe the outlook is not so bright, and a good deal of the wheat has been plowed up and sown to oats. In Southern Russia the weather has been very wintry and spring work is a month behind. In India the wheat crop is being harvested and latest reports advise of too much rain which is damaging the crop. In Australia fine rains have fallen, putting the ground in good shape for the ploughing for the new crop.

"Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been firm for the most part during the past two weeks, and at times trading for future delivery has been very active. Cash wheat, that is, wheat for immediate or early delivery, has

OATS

Take advantage of present good prices by shipping through us.

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Thompson, Sons & Company

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Bank of British North America.

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Commission Merchants, Track Buyers & Exporters.

Bought on track or handled on commission, Wheat, Barley, Oats and Flax.

We would ask every farmer whether a shareholder or not to consign his grain to us or wire for bids when car is loaded. Let every farmer take a share or shares in the Company and increase our working capital. The larger the Company the greater the economy in operation and ease in maintaining satisfactory export connections. Although enjoying the privileges of membership on the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, we will take every opportunity to enlarge our export connections and trade in Eastern Canada and the Old Country.

You must pay someone for the service of handling your grain. The Company will employ part of the profits of the business in spreading the organization, improving conditions and developing markets; the balance of profits will be available in the payment of dividends on paid up capital. Those of our subscribers who have only paid 10% on shares had better meet the 20% call since made, at once, and so share to a greater extent in the profits of this season's business. Get your neighbors as shareholders if possible; if not, try and induce them to patronize the Company.

Bill your grain to the order of the **Grain Growers' Grain Co.**, at Fort William or Port Arthur, according as you are on the Canadian Pacific or Canadian Northern railway system. Write across the bill "Advise Grain Growers' Grain Company, 5 Henderson Block, Winnipeg."

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write you if you
ask us

Cummings Hazlett Company,
Grain Commission Merchants,
917 Union Bank,
WINNIPEG.

Consignors'
interests are our
sole interests

been more conservative in its action. The delay that is taking place in the prospect for the opening of lake navigation is a hindrance to active trade, as exporters and others are loaded up with a great deal of wheat, which they cannot turn into money until they get it shipped forward. The most of this wheat is sold for export, so that the opening of navigation would ease up the situation as regards cash wheat, and stimulate the demand, which would tend to higher prices. Up to the beginning of this month it was generally expected that navigation would open by the third week in April, but the hard backward weather during the last fortnight has knocked this idea on the head. The ice in Thunder Bay is over 30 inches thick and has recently been covered by several inches of fresh snow, which prevents the action of the sun in softening the ice, and it is not expected now that navigation can be opened before the beginning of May, and it will require favorable weather at that. In the meantime trade must jog along as best it can. Stocks of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur have been increasing and are now 300,000 bushels larger than last year at this date, the quantity this year being 9,231,000 bushels against 8,909,000 bushels last year.

"Prices in our Winnipeg market at close of business to-day (April 17th) are: 78½c. 1 hard, 76½c. 1 northern, 74½c. 2 northern, 71½c. 3 northern, 68½c. No. 4 wheat, immediate or April delivery. Future deliveries on our option market closed April 76½c. May 77½c., July 78½c. and October 79c. All prices are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur."

OATS.

No. 1 oats are now worth 36c.; No. 2, 35½c.; No. 3, 34½c.; No. 2 mixed, 34½c. and rejected 33½c. in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

BARLEY.

Barley No. 3 is worth 44½c.; No. 4, 43½c. and rejected, 42½c. in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

FLAX.

No. 1 northwestern flax is worth \$1.25 and No. 1 Manitoba, \$1.23 in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

Grain Inspections.

The grain inspections at Winnipeg and Calgary during the first 14 days of April have been as follows:—

Spring wheat.—No. 1 hard, 47 cars; 1 northern, 724; 2 northern, 556; 3 northern, 31; No. 4, 21; feed, 3; No. 1 hard White Fife, 5; rejected 1, 218; rejected 2, 154; no grade, 36; rejected, 74. Total, 1,909 cars.

Winter wheat.—No. 1 red winter, 2 cars; 2 red winter, 3; 3 red winter, 1; 1 white winter, 3; 2 white winter, 3; rejected 1, 4; rejected 2, 5; rejected, 1. Total, 22 cars.

Oats.—No. 1, 43 cars; 2 white, 334; 2 mixed, 36; 3 white, 37; rejected, 11; no grade, 21. Total, 482 cars.

Barley.—No. 3 extra, 1 car; No. 3, 27; No. 4, 32; rejected, 6. Total, 66 cars.

Flax.—No. 1 northwestern Manitoba, 37 cars; 1 Manitoba, 3; rejected, 2; no grade, 1. Total, 43 cars.

During the two weeks 1,827 cars of all grains reached Winnipeg by C. P. R. and 542 by C. N. R. At Calgary a total of 153 cars were inspected.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—The cattle market is firm, with receipts continuing rather light. J. Y. Griffin & Co. quote choice steers weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds from 4c. to 5c.; choice steers weighing from 1,100 to 1,200 at 3½c. to 4½c.; choice heifers weighing 1,050 and over at from 3½c. to 4½c.; cows weighing 1,000 and over at from 3½c. to 4c.; common cows from 2½c. to 3c. and fat bulls from 2c. to 3c. Gordon & Ironsides quote best quality steers at 5c., with the poorer grades running down to 3½c.

Choice veal calves weighing from 100 to 175 pounds are quoted at 5c. by J. Y. Griffin & Co., while medium calves of the same weight are worth 4c. Good dressed calves are worth from 6c. to 7½c.

During the week ending April 13th receipts of hogs at the Winnipeg stock yards amounted to 642 head, while during the week previous 898 head were received.

Hogs.—Hogs are very firm and a slight advance in price has been registered. Gordon & Ironsides quote first-class stock at \$7.65, with one cent per pound less for heavy hogs. J. Y. Griffin & Co. quote hogs weighing from 125 to 250 pounds at \$7.50; from 250 to 325 pounds at \$7 and over that weight at \$6.50. Stock lighter than 125 pounds are also quoted at \$6.50.

First-class dressed hogs are quoted at \$9.50 per cwt. by Charrest & Bartram, while D. W. Fraser quotes \$9.50, with a possibility of \$10 for something extra good.

During the week ending April 13th, receipts of cattle at the Winnipeg stock yards amounted to 933 head, while during the week previous 2,029 head were received.

Sheep are coming forward in very limited numbers and quotations vary considerably. During the week ending April 13th 430 head were received at the Winnipeg stock yards, and during the week previous only 90 head were received. J. Y. Griffin & Co. quote choice ewes and wethers from 5½c. to 6½c., while Gordon & Ironsides quote 7c. for first-class stock.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Good dairy butter continues firm, with prices slightly in advance of our last quotation. Good butter, both dairy

and creamery, is on the market in limited quantities. Charrest & Bartram quote good dairy butter from 20c. to 25c.; D. W. Fraser quotes pound prints from 22c. to 24c., with tub butter ranging from 18c. to 22c.

Eggs are coming in a little more freely, but prices are well maintained. D. W. Fraser and Laing Bros. both quote fresh eggs from 22c. to 24c.; Charrest & Bartram quote 22c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

The demand for potatoes continues strong, although prices have declined slightly. Laing Bros. quote potatoes from 60c. to 70c. on track Winnipeg. Carrots and parsnips are worth 2c. per pound, onions 2¼c., cabbage 2c. to 2½c., beets 60c. per bushel and turnips 35c. per bushel.

HAY AND STRAW.

Baled wild hay on track Winnipeg is quoted by Laing Bros. at from \$10 to \$12 a ton, while timothy is worth from \$11 to \$13.

Baled straw is worth from \$5 to \$7 per ton on track Winnipeg.

HIDES.

The hide market has weakened greatly during the past two weeks and there has been a marked decline in prices. The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co. now quote as follows: Green butchers' hides, 6½c. per pound; green farmers' hides, 6c.; calf skins, No. 1, 10c.; No. 2, 9c.; kip, 6½c.; sheep skins, 60c. to \$1; deer skins, 8c. to 10c.; moose and elk skins, 6c.; seneca root, 40c.; tallow No. 1, 5½c. No. 2, 4½c.

The Hide Market on the American Side.

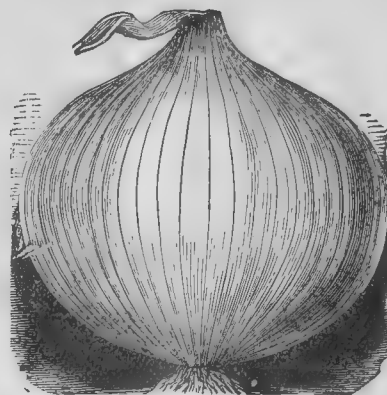
In a letter written April 8, the Northwestern Hide & Fur Co., of Minneapolis, say:—

"The decline that has been taking place in hides for the last six weeks still continues. We have to reduce another ½c. per pound on all grades except calf. For several years hides kept going continually up, until last summer they reached the highest prices ever known. All were surprised at the exceedingly high prices; now they are surprised to see them decline so rapidly. The main cause is that during the past six months there have been more cattle killed by the wholesale slaughterers in the various wholesale centres than in any like period in the world's history. Those well informed say that there are over half a million hides in the different packers' hands at the present time and one quarter of a million in the different dealers' hands throughout the country. The opinion is freely expressed that they are liable to go another 1c. per pound lower before the decline will stop, and the tanners come in and be free buyers. Those who have kept selling their hides, even at a loss on each sale, are far better than those who have held. When they come to sell, their loss will be enormous, as the decline is now over \$1 to \$1.50 per hide. Horse hides have maintained their old price during the time that cow hides have been declining. There has been no surplus of them, which proves that supply and demand regulate prices. Shippers are urged to salt all hides well before shipping or they will spoil and become number two in transit.

In a later letter, dated April 13th, they say: "The hide market continues to decline. The over supply in the packers' hands, also the dealers' hands throughout the country, has a depressing effect. There is only an occasional car sold and each time at a reduction of the previous sale. We have to reduce ½c. and warn our shippers to expect another ½c. decline inside of a week. Horse hides are lower."

One of the very direct effects of losing one's good name is to be seen in the export business of the packing houses of the United States. In 1905 that country exported 75,208,035 lbs. of canned beef, valued at \$7,420,035 and 12,435,661 lbs. of canned pork, valued at \$1,177,285. After the exposure of the packing business about a year ago, the exports of these products fell off so rapidly that in 1906 they were less than half of what they were during the year previous. The exports for 1906 were 35,668,372 lbs. of canned beef and 5,993,870 lbs. of canned pork. This is in the face of an increase in exports of fresh beef and in meats generally.

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It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertising advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1330, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.



CONCESSIONS OF THE GRAIN EXCHANGE.

With fully as much grace as is generally shown by people who act under compulsion, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has again granted registration to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and has also agreed to effect a number of minor reforms for which the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has been pressing.

As is known by those who have been following the history of the matter, the Exchange, about three months ago, agreed, through representatives sent before a parliamentary committee, to make a number of amendments to their by-laws, thus meeting in some measure the pressure of the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who asked parliament to pass an act making several amendments in the Exchange's charter. But after the promises were given the Exchange indulged in a somewhat long drawn out quiescence, neither making the promised alterations in its by-laws nor taking any action looking toward the reinstatement of the expelled farmers' company. From this somnolent condition the Exchange was finally awakened by a letter from Hon. Mr. Rogers, the acting premier, who on the 2nd inst. wrote the president of the Exchange as follows:

"The action of your council in refusing trading privileges to the Grain Growers' Grain Company cannot be regarded by the government other than as an arbitrary and unjustifiable exercise of the powers conferred upon you through your charter by the legislative assembly of Manitoba, and unless remedied by the 15th of this month, the government will call the legislature together for the purpose of remedying this and other grievances by legislative amendments."

The reply to Mr. Rogers' letter, which was written on the 15th inst., did not promise that the Exchange would effect all the changes proposed by the Grain Growers' Association, but it did concede some important points, and averted the necessity of having its charter overhauled at a special session of the legislature. One of the concessions promised is the rescinding of the regulation which forbids any grain dealer from engaging an employee at a salary less than \$50 per month. This by-law was considered an obnoxious one by the Grain Growers' Association because of its effect in limiting the operation of track buyers, and thus lessening competition at many places.

But the really sore point was the re-admission to registration of the

Grain Growers' Grain Co. The graceful way in which the Exchange gave way upon this matter can be gathered from the following paragraph from the letter of Mr. Bettinger, the president of the Exchange, addressed to Hon. Mr. Rogers:—

"As the Grain Growers' Grain Co. have written the Exchange admitting that they violated the rules (for which violation their trading privileges had been withdrawn), and that their system of rebating profits under the co-operative plan has recently been discontinued and annulled by a general meeting of their shareholders (which removes the cause for which their privileges were cancelled), and the company having to-day presented an application in which it expressly agrees to observe faithfully and to be obligated by all the by-laws, rules and regulations of every nature now existing, or to be hereafter adopted by the Exchange, a general meeting, held to-day, granted them registration, which it is hoped will satisfactorily remove all difficulties in connection with this matter."

Even though they are not quite all that might be desired, we are glad to note the results that have followed the persistent action of the Grain Growers' Association in this matter. There is need that the doors of competition in the grain trade should be opened as widely as possible, and that it should be known that the balance of power, after all, remains with the farmers and those interests in the grain trade that are opposed to, rather than in favor of, monopoly. In saying this we are not rejoicing over the victory of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. per se. As we see it, there has been at stake a much bigger question than the privileges of a single company; there has been the question as to whether or not the Exchange could carry on what the ordinary man might call a boycott against a company of whose objects they might not approve. For our own part, we believe that the question of the division of profits by the company has never been more than a nominal objection, and that it is now brought into prominence in connection with the action of the Exchange simply in order to preserve the dignity of that organization in its backdown before the Grain Growers' Association and those governing elements that are frequently referred to as "the powers that be."

HIGH COST OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

It is stated by a prominent manufacturer and generally concurred in by others, that an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent. in the price of tillage implements will not more than cover the increased cost of manufacture. As the material and labor entering into the manufacture of tillage implements and all the various types of farm machinery are similar, this general statement will apply to all the various lines that the farmer has to buy.

It is not a pleasant prospect. It is true that the selling price of farmers' produce has of late been higher in some lines than it was three or four years ago. Good crops have been the rule. Land has risen in value with the extension of railways, and with the rapid increase in population. The cost of machinery, in most lines, has remained where it stood a few years ago. Nevertheless, farmers have been in no danger of becoming possessed of dangerously swollen fortunes under these conditions which followed somewhat hard times, and, in view of the increasing difficulty in obtaining farm help, a strong protest against the increased cost of their raw material, machinery, would not be without justification.

It would be well first to examine the cause for this increase, however. Our space is limited, and we leave discussion of details to a later issue, but a few figures which we quote from the Farm Implement News, of Chicago, which apply to conditions in the United States and to an almost equal degree in Canada also, will

shed considerable light on the question.

We shall simply note the increase in the cost in the United States during the last three years of a few of the materials entering into the manufacture of farm implements and machinery: In 1904, pole stock was quoted \$31.50 per M., in 1907, it is quoted \$40 per M.; in 1904, prices for copper castings ranged from \$12 to \$14.50, in 1907 they run from \$17.50 to \$23.25; in 1904, the average price of malleable castings was \$3.20 per hundred, in 1907 they are \$4.12; wrought iron pipe has declined from \$4.50 per 100 feet in 1904 to \$4.03 in 1907; steam coal has declined from \$1.77 in 1904 to \$1.65 in 1907; foundry coke, in 1904, ranged from \$1.25 to \$5.10, and on January 1st, 1907, it sold for \$7.15. These few figures give some basis for comparing the cost of manufacturing three years ago with what it is now. Incidentally the manufacturer must now buy for cash or on short credit, whereas formerly he could get considerable time. We have not mentioned the great advance in pig iron, steel, lead, and, above all, the vastly increased cost of labor, due to the increased cost of living.

With the facts at hand it is not difficult to see the reason for the regrettable advance in prices, that seems almost inevitable. It is apparent from the above that the manufacturer is as much the victim of circumstance in this case as is the farmer, for he has not only to pay more for his raw material and labor, but he has also to take shorter credit on what he buys, while giving to the buyers of his machinery the same long terms as in the past. He is clearly in a difficult position, and is likely to protect himself and the safety of his business by raising prices.

The facts of the case tend to cause us to pass the manufacturer, and to lodge our complaint against those sinister aggregations of corporate

wealth, known as the lumber trust and the steel trust. Probably many will not be ready to acquit the high tariff on imported machinery of all blame in regard to the present cost of implements in the Canadian West, but so far as the probable increase is concerned, it is only fair that we enter our protest against the responsible cause. This question will be further discussed later.

The former regulations in regard to the disposal of Dominion coal lands in the Western provinces have been suspended and no more of such lands are to be disposed of thereunder, but all applications hereafter received by the Minister of the Interior with respect to such coal lands shall be dealt with under a new set of regulations.

Information gained at first hand is always of more value than that which has simply been gathered as hearsay. Therefore each farmer should do some experimental work on his own account. There are hundreds of problems in which every farmer is interested. Perhaps he is uncertain as to which system of cultivation will serve to give the best possible results in a certain field; but he decides and gives the same treatment to the entire field. Why not test the matter by giving each system a trial? Perhaps he wonders if timothy, clover, rape, or corn will succeed upon his soil. Why not give these crops a trial? Many experiments may be carried on upon a very small plot of ground and with very little extra trouble. New methods, new crops, new varieties—all these can be tested in a limited way by every farmer upon his own soil. This is one of the ways of gaining new information each year; and the gathering of information is an important factor in progress.

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If you are living on one of the branch lines running into Brandon, it will pay you to come into the City and spend a day at Fraser's. We have a splendid assortment of the newest goods in every department throughout the store, and quality considered, our prices cannot be beaten anywhere. We give you the strongest guarantee that our prices are right, and goods just as represented. If for any reason you are not satisfied with a purchase, bring it back and get your money. That's fair and square dealing.

Special Rebate to Out-of-Town Customers

After making your purchases, go to our office, and a special rebate will be given you. This will help to off-set your train fare. This arrangement is made for the benefit of people who have to come in by train. We want you to make this store your trading headquarters, and we are ready to help share the cost of coming in.

In the Men's Store we have a splendid stock of the Newest Spring Styles

Nobby Tweed Suits, New Scotch Tweed Mixtures, \$8.50 to \$15.00. A special in English Cravenette Rain Coats, at \$10.00. The finest range of Working Shirts, Tweed Pants, Spring Underwear, Working Gloves, etc., in Western Manitoba. Everything in men's wear at the very lowest prices at Fraser's.

A special range of New Spring Costumes for Women, \$19.75

This is a value that every woman should see before buying her New Spring Suit. These new suits are made of the latest tweeds, in the very newest styles. They are exceptional value at this price, \$19.75.

In the Dry Goods Section we have a splendid stock and splendid values to offer you

All the Latest Dress Goods, Silks and Trimmings, the New Muslins and Wash Goods, the New Whitewear, Summer Underwear and Corsets, are ready for your inspection. Splendid Values and Big Stocks to choose from. It will pay you to come to Fraser's.

We are sole agents in Brandon for Men's Fit-Rite Suits. The finest Tailored Clothing in Canada. All the New Spring Patterns and Styles are now in. Don't fail to see them when in Brandon.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

It is a good thing that this is a world of change. We should not, for example, like to feel that such winters as the one just past were to be our unvarying experience from year to year. Nor should we like to believe that the exceedingly demoralized railway service of the past and present season was ever to be repeated during years to come. It is well to look as much as possible at the "silver lining," and we mention the subject now simply as a timely topic.

In the meantime the country is suffering from a congestion of railroad traffic that in its immediate consequences is very serious indeed. This is especially true with reference to the Canadian Northern. The Canadian Pacific has had its own difficulties, but it has come through the winter in better shape than the C. N. R., and no doubt it would have made even a better showing but for the congestion on the latter mentioned road. The evidence of this is seen in a statement made by the C. P. R. on April 6th, in which it was claimed that on that date 2,015 C. P. R. cars were in the hands of the C. N. R. as compared with an average of about 600 or 700 under ordinary circumstances.

The blockade on the C. N. R. has reached proportions that are now freely admitted by that company to be overwhelming. Hundreds of cars of settlers' effects have been standing for weeks on sidings and in the yards at divisional points, grain shipments from the entire system have been less than 40 cars a day, and hundreds of carloads of spring machinery have remained undelivered to the local dealers. The Railway Commission has at last sent a representative to the West to give the Company all the help possible in tiding over its difficulty, and in response to his appeal the C. P. R. has offered some help in opening up the lines of the C. N. R.

In view of the present condition of

affairs, it certainly looks like the irony of fate that just at this time the Dominion parliament should have placed before it the bill recently introduced by Mr. Maclean, entitled "An Act to amend the Railway Act." This is a bill providing for reciprocal demurrage regulations, somewhat similar to those of the Minnesota bill published in our last issue. We cannot prophesy as to what disposal will be made of Mr. Maclean's bill, but we think the present condition of transportation is ample evidence that all charters for new lines in the West should be withheld until the companies to whom they are to be granted are prepared to prove their ability to render an adequate service after the lines have been constructed.

Although Canada has been establishing a record in immigration, it is by no means alone in this respect. Immigration into our great South American rival, the Argentine Republic, during 1906 totalled nearly 260,000. This is the highest figure yet reached in the history of that country, the year which runs this figure closest being 1889, with 218,744, and this was due to the existence then of subsidized lines granting free passages. According to estimates of the National Immigration Office, 1907 should surpass last year, as it is calculated that over 100,000 immigrants were due to arrive up to March 31. The year 1906 was an exceptional one for the enormous amount of business transacted in real estate, which amounted monthly to tens of millions of dollars, and during the last couple of years land rose in value all over the Republic an average of 35 per cent. The limit, however, appears to have been practically reached, as for some time back there has been noticeable a certain falling off in the volume of sales, and prices are more or less at a standstill.

P. B. MacNamara, Canadian commercial agent at Manchester, Eng-

land, writes the following very encouraging words about the possibilities of enlarging the shipments of Canadian flour being sent to Great Britain: "The flour imports of Great Britain for the years 1905 and 1906 taken from the Trade and Navigation returns shows that Canada holds second place, and while all the great flour exporting countries except one show diminished exports to Great Britain in 1906, as compared with 1905, Canada's exports have increased thirty-three per cent. There is an enormous opportunity for increasing the shipments of flour to this country by catering to the quality required in different sections, and no reason exists, that the leading country in exporting flour should not be shorn of part of its great trade, if Canadian millers will only study the situation. This is all the more necessary as it is said the western millers will in the near future meet a vigorous competitor for the supply of flour to the Orient in the Japanese, as the development of the flour-making industry in Japan is increasing rapidly, and that within six months native millers will be producing all the flour wanted."

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE.

Wanted—Second-hand disc plows. Edmonds & Shand, Tantallon, Sask.

For Sale—Section 13, tp. 29, range 19, Fork River. This section is situated on the banks of the Mossy River and the land is the best. On the premises is a frame dwelling 16x20; two rooms upstairs and two down. Large frame stable. There is a good well with pump. School one mile distant. This section is fenced all round by wire. Price \$8,000. For further particulars apply to Alex. Cameron, Fork River, Man.

If You Want to Sell—Your wild land or farm, list it with us at once, no charge for advertising and only usual commission if sale is effected to your satisfaction. We have the largest list of lands in Western Canada and circulate it in thousands all over the States, Eastern Canada and British ports. Thomas Wright & Co., Estate Agents, Empress Block, 354 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Shire Stallion for Sale—Junior Major (6288), color dark bay, foaled December, 1899, sire Holland Major (275), the most noted Gold Winner ever in America. Dam Myrtle (Vol. 11, p. 834), by Coming King (4324). Junior Major's breeding is of the very best. He has stood in this vicinity four seasons and has proven to be both sure and a great stock horse. Winner of second prize at Brandon spring horse show, 1906. For further information apply to Neil Wilson, Minto, Man.

Wanted—To sell for hatching—Eggs from Bronze turkeys, Toulouse and Embden geese, thirty-five cents each. The following eggs at ten cents each: B. Orpingtons, B. Rocks, Andalusians, six varieties of Leghorns, Golden Wyandottes, Light Brahmas. At twenty-cents each the following Bantam eggs: Golden and silver Seabright Red, Bercehn and Pyle Games, white, black, buff and Partridge Cochins, white Japanese. Also pigeons and canary birds.—A Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

Up-To-Date Home Tanning—Do you wish a set of formulas, methods and instructions with which you can tan any hide or pelt and be absolutely certain of a soft pliable finish every time and without the usual hard work and loss of time? It is only with my formulas that you can get these satisfactory results. You cannot spoil a skin. No machinery used. I can refer you to satisfied users in many States, also Canada. My formulas are sold under my positive guarantee. Formulas, methods and complete instructions are \$3 post paid. Edwin Dixon, Tanner and Taxidermist, Unionville, Ont.

\$1.00 A Pound Post Paid—Solanum Commercial Violet or Urugayan potatoes, the new wonder, the finest tuber. It beats them all in productiveness and in quality as can be seen by the reports of the French National Society of Agriculture. In some instances, 3,000 bushels have been raised on one acre. These new potatoes are of South American origin and began their remarkable transformations six years ago in the hands of the French scientist, Mr. Labergerie. They thrive best in wet soil, the wetter the better, in marshy land where no other potato will grow, but they will do well in any soil, as has been proved in France, in the very dry season of last year. Any quantity will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of the price. I will send them in the course of April and they should not be planted before May, except in very dry soil. Order early. No better investment. Do it now and beware of worthless substitutes. E. Chevrion, St. Laurent, Man., Agent for Canada.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

Bees—Italian bees for sale, for May delivery. W. E. Cooley, Hope Farm, Soisgirth, Man.

Farm For Sale—One quarter of E. 27, tp. 12, r. 26. For particulars apply to Isaac Sararas, Virden, Man.

Bees for Sale—Italians. Orders booked now for June delivery. A. Maynard, Dauphin, Man.

Italian Bees for Sale—Order early for delivery in May. Discount on large orders. J. J. Gunn, Selkirk, Man.

For Registered Galloway Bulls—Apply to George Murrell, Binscarth, Man., or to J. F. Leavens, Foxwarren, Man.

White Rock Eggs for Sale—From farm raised prize-winning stock. \$1.00 per setting. H. Bellhouse, Tees, Alta.

For Sale—Timothy seed, \$2.50, flax seed, \$1.50, Mensury barley, 60 cents, bags extra. C. E. Howe, Rosser, Man.

For Sale—Two Shorthorn bulls, one and two years old, by Aberdeen 2nd. Wm. Piercy, Dovedale, Sask.

For Sale—Toulouse ganders, \$2.50 each, one Pearl Guinea cock, \$1.50, goose eggs, 25 cents each. F. H. H. Lowe, Ninette, Man.

For Sale—Berkshires, all ages, both sexes. Orders booked from spring litters not akin, sires and dams imported new blood. R. Pritchard, Roland, Man.

Buff Orpington Cockerels for Sale—\$2.00 and up. Some bred from Cook's best laying strain. Only one breed kept. Stanley Kohler, Box 27, Treesbank, Man.

Raspberry Canes—Red (Turner) \$2.50 per 100. yellow (Caroline) \$3.00 per 100. Very hardy and fruitful. Ship C. P. R. or C. N. R. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

Eggs for Sale—Barred Plymouth Rocks, prize-winning and laying strain, layed all winter in cold quarters. Thirteen for one dollar. McGill Bros., Carroll, Man.

Holsteins for Sale—Young stock of both sexes, including this spring's calves, also a few cows. Prices reasonable. W. H. Mullins, Ponoka, Alta.

Galloway Bull for Sale—One year old. Also a few good heifers for sale on easy terms. For particulars apply to W. R. Hutton, Holland, Man.

For Sale—Two registered Shorthorn bulls, both three years old. Apply W. B. Grayson, Gros Ventre P. O., Medicine Hat, Alta.

Buy—Rich farming and grazing lands in Edmonton district. Best mixed farming district of Alberta. Abundance of coal and water. Pendleton & Co., Lamont, Alberta.

For Sale—Half section, five miles from Rocanville, near Manitoba boundary. Good house stables, granary and pasture. Good water Price. \$5,500. Write for particulars. Joel Myers, Park River, N. D.

For Sale—Shorthorns and Berkshires. Three bulls, 11 to 13 months old. Berk. sows, old and young, in farrow. Orders taken for April or May farrow. Prices right. W. Mabon, Neelin, Man.

For Sale—Seed barley, six rowed (beardless), great land cleaner; also Brome grass seed. Send stamp for terms. George Thomas, Glen Ewen, Sask.

For Sale—Barred Rock cockerels. Nearly every buyer last season wrote saying that they were well pleased. Breeding for 12 years. Wm. Patterson, Birtle, Man.

For Sale—\$3,500, beautiful home, 11 lots, stone fenced, lawn, all treed, snap. Five highly improved wheat farms, near railway, cheap. 35 prize White Orpington pullets and cockerels, two and three dollars. H. A. Scarth, Virden, Man.

For Sale—Pure bred B. P. cockerels, as good as can be bought. Also eggs in season. Also pure bred Berkshire pigs, both sexes, and one pure bred Shorthorn bull, one year old, cheap. Alex. A. Campbell, Boissevain, Man.

For Sale—S. C. Buff Orpington Pullets, one to three dollars. Eggs two dollars per setting, eight dollars per hundred. Pens mated by cockerels from two hundred and eighty egg hens and Cook's strains. One new bone cutter at a bargain. M. Lowry, Bagot, Man.

Ayrshire Bulls—for sale. We have 18 Ayrshire bulls bred in the purple, ages from 6 months to 2 years, which we will sell at slaughter prices as we are overstocked. J. H. C. Willoughby, Saskatoon, Sask.

Bees for Sale—Pure-bred Italian bees for sale at reasonable prices. Rev. Wm. Bell, The Manse, Plumus, Man.

For Sale—Pure bred Shorthorns. Four bulls, 9 to 21 months; several cows and heifers; splendid stock bull, "Glendale Marquis," three years old. Twenty good grade cows cheap. Robert Goedbloed, Laurier, Man.

Seed Potatoes for Sale—Vick's Early and Six Weeks, two of the earliest and best varieties grown. Price one dollar per bushel, sacks 10 cents. Also Red Fife seed wheat. J. T. McFee, Headingly, Man.

Winnipeg Property Wanted—The selling season is on. Send accurate description of any lots you have, with best price and terms. We have a ground floor office and can get buyers. Usual commission charged. Address Lyon & Gladstone Winnipeg.

Banner Oats for Sale—9,666 bush. machine measure, off 150 acres, was my result last season. Threshermen gave 50 lbs. to the bushel. These oats are true to name and grown on clean land. Price (cleaned for seed), 50 cents per bushel f.o.b. here. Good cotton sacks, holding three bushels, 25 cents extra. Apply to Alf. A. Ellis, Box 155, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

For Sale—1,300 acres land near Osoyoos, B. C., well adapted for mixed farming or would make splendid stock ranch. Abundance of feed and water, mild, healthy climate. Will make a fine place and can be bought right. For particulars apply D. Coristine, Fairview, Okanagan, B. C.

British Columbia—Ranches, Farms and Fruit Lands adjoining city of Kamloops, blocks of ten acres up, river frontage, produces peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes, which never fail to ripen, unlimited markets, terms easy. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B. C.

Farms For Sale—In famous Souris district I have on my list some of the best farm lands in the Province of Manitoba, all in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings, close to excellent market and schools. Write for particulars.—W. G. Hetherington, Box 234, Souris, Man.

For Sale—Fruit and dairy farms, improved and unimproved, in lots from five acres up, in Salmon Arm Valley, British Columbia, along beautiful lake, splendid boating, fishing, hunting. Short, mild winters. Good business chances, good investments. For information write Jas. McCallum, Salmon Arm, B. C.

For Sale—West half Sec. 9, Tp. 13, R. 3, west of first meridian. 275 acres broken, all fenced, good water, handy to school and church, 35 miles from Winnipeg on C. P. R. main line, two miles from railway station. Stock and implements may be arranged for. For full particulars as to price and terms apply to J. T. Tully, Reaburn P. O., Man.

Wanted—Agents in every town and district in Manitoba and the Territories to sell hardy fruits, shrubs, ornamental trees, seedlings, wind-breaks and hedges. We offer varieties recommended by experimental stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Outfit free, exclusive territory. Apply now to Pelham Nursery Company, Toronto, Ont.

For Sale—320 acres, 195 acres broken and in first-class state of cultivation, all well fenced; good frame house, stables, granary and two never failing wells. From 40 to 50 tons of hay could be cut. Situated 4½ miles from town of Minnedosa and within 8 miles of four other markets. Price \$7,000. Stock and implements sold if required. Apply to Batho Bros., Minnedosa, or at the office of The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

For Sale—That imported Shire stallion, "Light of the West II," rising eight years old. "Light of the West II" has proved to be one of the most successful sires of high-class stock ever introduced into the West. His stock may be seen in Sintaluta district, where he has travelled for the past five years. Reason for selling—Change of sires required in the district. For information apply to Ewart & Hannah, Sintaluta, Sask.

For Sale—7000 acres of choice unimproved open rolling prairie, in Tp. 10, Rg. 33 and 34, W. 1, all first-class wheat soil. None of it over 6 miles from a railway station. Prices \$11.50 to \$13.50 per acre, or \$11.50 en bloc. Four splendid sections of unimproved prairie, a few miles east of the Manitoba boundary, and drained by the Pipestone Creek, at \$13.00 per acre.—Write for terms, etc., to Simpson & Harkness, Virden, Man.; or to Thos. Harkness, Box 344, Brandon.

Eggs for Sale—Pure-bred B. Plymouth Rocks, fifteen for one dollar. J. N. Hipwell, Stonewall, Man.

For Sale—Registered Jersey bull, two years old, solid color, black tongue. F. J. Dash, Hillesden, Sask.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—Cockerels \$2.00 each, eggs \$1.00 per 15. Order early. Walker Bros., Carnegie, Man.

For Sale—Two Hereford bulls, one year old, sired by a prize winner at Winnipeg and Brandon two years. S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs. Fred Smith, Brandon, Man.

For Sale—Seven mules, twelve hundred pounds and upwards, fit for rail-roading. Apply to W. R. Howay, Arcola, Sask.

For Sale—Mammoth Pekin ducks and drakes, \$2.00 each, \$3.50 per pair, \$5.00 per trio. Kinalmeaky Poultry Farm, Headingly, Man.

For Sale—White Wyandotte cockerels. Choice, vigorous birds. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man.

For Sale—Young Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers and B. Plymouth Rocks. A few young cockerels. Wm. King, Oakley Farm, Fork River, Man.

For Sale—Eggs. White Wyandotte, greatest winter layers extant, Dustan, Massie strain, farm bred, five dollars per hundred. Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man.

Farm to Rent—320 acres, 2½ miles from the flourishing town of Morden. 260 acres ready for crop, good house and stabling, good water. Apply to C. E. Krieger, 408 Langside St., Winnipeg.

Okanagan—30 acres, two miles from Vernon, \$2,000. Wood and lumber convenient and cheap. Irrigation this year. Make great cherry orchard. Apply T. G. Wanless, Vernon, B. C.

Buff Wyandottes—Best winter layers yet produced. That's what counts. Any hens will lay in summer. Hatching eggs \$1.50 per fifteen. James Sinclair, Box 130, Stonewall, Man.

For Sale—The Chatham incubators, brooders, fanning mills, wheat graders, weigh scales and kitchen cabinets. We pay freight to your station. Sold on one or two years' time without interest. Apply to H. Collingridge, Kellogg, Man.

For Sale—Imported Shire stallion, Nateby Duke, registered in British and Canadian Stud Books, color bay, weight 1,900, eight years old, five years in district, sure foal getter. James Muir, Macgregor, Man.

Farm for Sale—316 acres, four miles west of Saskatoon, 250 acres under cultivation, good wheat land, fine house, fair stables, good granaries, three good wells, 30 acres fenced. On reasonable terms. Apply G. W. F., box 15, Saskatoon, Sask.

For Sale—Plowing and threshing outfit complete. 30 h. p. Port Huron traction, 36-56 separator with blower, band cutter and high bagger, Reid Bros., Regina, 8-furrow plow. Everything in first-class condition. Retiring from farming reason for selling. Address G. P. Wastle, Oak Bluff, Man.

A Snap—Five lots, guaranteed high and dry, facing on full width street in Portage la Prairie, close to the best residential district and lake, and well inside city limits; for quick sale \$125 the five, \$25 cash, balance \$10 month, no interest. Best investment ever offered. Thomas Wright & Co., Empress Block, 354 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Registered Percheron Stallion—Charleroi 28211, for sale. Black, five years old, weight 1,900, has proved sure. Two three-year-old stallions, registered. Also a few registered mares and colts, all Percherons. If interested write or come and see stock. W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask.

Plunkett's White Rocks—Take the cream of the prizes at the Manitoba Poultry Show, Brandon, 1907, winning 1st pen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd hens, 1st cock, and grand challenge cup. Two pens of beautiful snow white—stay white—mated for this season's egg trade. Males at head of pens score 94 and 94½, no better in Canada. A few cockerels, \$5.00 each. Eggs carefully boxed, \$3 per setting or two for \$5.00. Geo. Plunkett, Neepawa, Man.

Alberta—For Sale. Southern Alberta farms or grain farms of all sizes. We have the finest climate in the West, and grow the best of grain, cattle, sheep or horses. We are situated in the extreme south of Alberta, and stock growing and grain growing are no longer experiments. Wheat grows 40 to 50 bushels per acre and weighs from 60 to 66 lbs. per bushel. I can furnish you with a farm of 160 acres or a ranch as large as 34,000 acres. El. N. Barker, Cardston, Alberta.

\$1,000 for 200 acres—Situated near Okanagan, Central B. C. Particulars from Plummer, Harcombe Cottage, Qultun Broad, England.

Brown Leghorns—Hustlers, from Ontario prize-winning stock. Three cockerels at \$2.00. Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$3.00 per 100. Buff Orpingtons, same price. Allan McEwen, Clearwater, Man.

Farm for Sale—52 acres of first-class land, 10 acres cleared, good buildings, close to railway; good farm in every way. Apply Louis Schiavori, Tarrys, near Nelson, B. C.

S. C. Buff Orpington Eggs—\$2.00 per 15, from grand pen headed by cockerel that won prize at Toronto. Excellent winter laying strain. J. B. Schultz, Cypress River, Man.

For Sale—Eggs from a fine laying imported English strain of Buff Orpingtons. 13 eggs \$1.75. Nine chicks guaranteed or replaced for 25 cents. Hugh Fraser, Miami, Man.

For Sale—Awnless Brome Grass. Choice clean seed, free from noxious weeds, \$7.00 per 100 pounds, sacks free, f.o.b. Carberry. W. G. Mattice, Carberry, Man.

For Sale—One trio Embden geese, 7 Bronze gobblers, Rock and Leghorn cockerels, two yearling cattle dogs (heelers), 1 white and black fox-terrier, canary birds. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

For Sale—Eggs. White Wyandotte, greatest winter layer extant, Dustan, Massie strain, farm bred. One dollar per setting; for incubator, five dollars per hundred. Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man.

White Wyandottes—S. T. Kelleway, Killarney, writes: "Birds I got from you last spring have done fine. Won first prizes on cock, cockerel and pullet." Birds and eggs for sale. M. T. Buchanan, St. Charles, Man.

Double Your Money in Two Years—By buying \$125 lots adjoining Grand Trunk shops site, Winnipeg. Monthly or half-yearly payments. Maps and full information free. Address Stanbridge Realty Co., 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

Farm for Sale—640 acres, six miles from Lumsden, 16 miles from Regina, 460 acres under cultivation, balance pasture, creeks runs through farm, lots of wood, comfortable house and good buildings. Price \$28 per acre, \$4,000 cash, balance at 7 per cent. Arthur Anslow, Lumsden, Sask.

Western Canada—Pocket folding maps showing every township, range and new railway survey in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Price twenty-five cents each (stamps accepted). Most up-to-date map ever published. Thomas Wright & Co., Empress Block, 354 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Large List of Saskatchewan Lands just issued; great many parcels at from \$2 to \$6 per acre below value. Your name and address on a postal card will bring a copy. Homeseekers, investors and land agents cannot afford to be without it. Write now. The Walch Land Co., 517 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada.

For Sale—Half section first class wheat land, 5 miles from good town, nearly all under cultivation, new frame house 24x28, fairly good out-buildings, good water. School and elevator within half mile of place; will sell with or without stock, implements and seed. Only reason for selling is that I want to give up farming. Terms on application. Apply Box 46, Holmfild, Man.

The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Co., Ltd.

Rebuilt Engines in all sizes.
Rebuilt Separators 36x60, 40x60
Write us for prices or call and see the goods, the smallness of our prices will tempt every farmer to be his own thrasher. All engines and separators are put in first class running order. 760 Main St. P.O. Box 481, Winnipeg, Man.

FARMERS and INVESTORS

MONEY IS SCARCE !

If you cannot sell your big farm or your small one we can make exchanges to suit your needs, in any part of Canada or the United States.

Farm lands, wild and improved at sacrifice prices on Easy Cash or Crop Payments, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Write to-day.

Meneray,

Rollins & Metcalfe

The Forum, 447 Main St.
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA



Good Road Construction.

The construction of good, permanent public highways is a phase of agricultural and commercial development that as yet has received comparatively little attention in Western Canada. True, in the older sections of the country we have some excellent roads, but the great work of permanent road building has yet to be undertaken. A new country always has other more pressing problems that demand first attention, but as settlement becomes thicker and business develops, the question of constructing and maintaining permanent roads assumes ever increasing importance. We have now reached the stage when the common prairie trail no longer meets our requirements, and we must look for something better. It is too expensive and slow to haul loads over bad roads, and the sooner we join heartily in the good roads movement that is now widespread in the United States and parts of Eastern Canada the better it will be for the country.

STATUTE LABOR A BACK NUMBER.

In attacking this problem we would do well to look into the experience of other countries, and, in so far as possible, try to avoid their mistakes. One thing that the history of road construction seems to demonstrate clearly is that best results cannot be secured through the system of statute labor. Much good work has been accomplished through this system in the opening up and early improvement of roads, but as a permanent thing it has not proven satisfactory, and in most of the older districts it has been discarded. In the first place it has been shown that under statute labor the work has not been done economically, and besides this when permanent improvement is undertaken it involves such work as draining, grading, crowning and shaping the roads, which can be done much better by experienced contractors than by amateur workmen. We may then safely regard statute labor as a back number, and every municipality where it is still in vogue would do well to discard it at the earliest possible date.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES FAVORED.

Nature has done a great deal to render highway improvements comparatively easy in the prairie provinces. For the most part our road allowances are very level, and heavy cuts and grades

are unnecessary, which is a very important consideration. Then, in most sections of the country the soil is of such a nature that it makes a first-class road, if properly graded and drained, without the addition of stone or gravel. Of course, there are exceptions to this; some roads require gravel before they can be put into really good shape, but as a general thing this is not necessary. It will therefore be seen that with the necessity for heavy grading and graveling largely removed—which operations, by the way, are usually among the most formidable obstacles to be overcome—we are in an excellent position to advance rapidly in the work of road improvement.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

One of the most essential things in good road construction is to provide proper drainage, and it is a regrettable fact that in many instances where improvement has been attempted this matter has not been given due consideration. No matter how good the road material may be, unless provision is made to carry off the ground, and surface water it is impossible to have good roads. On the other hand, if drainage is provided for, and the road is well constructed otherwise, and maintained in good condition, a dry, hard road is practically guaranteed the year around. This has been proven over and over again, and many of the municipalities in this country would do well to give the drainage question more attention.

Of course, it is not necessary that all roads be drained by tile, as natural underdrainage is provided, but for many highways it is essential. In discussion this question, the Iowa Highway Commission in its report of 1905 says: "In all places where the ground water level or point of saturation rises within eighteen inches to two feet of the surface for a considerable part of the year, the foundation will be greatly improved by tile drainage. Wherever bog springs, seeps or springs occur along the right of way, tile drainage is essential to road improvement. In places where a grade is to be constructed over a low stretch that becomes marshy at certain times of the year, tile should first be laid to protect the foundation; also a line of tile along the road will greatly lessen the injury to the road foundation 'when the frost is going out.' This is a self-evident fact, as it removes the ground water rising from capillary action or flowing from the hills to the lower places and pro-

vides an outlet for the same. The action of the frost would be without effect if the moisture could be kept away, and this is secured by careful subdrainage.

"There is some discussion as to the proper position for locating the tile, but it has been well established that the proper place for a line of tile is under one of the side ditches. The minimum depth should not be less than three feet, but four feet is much to be preferred if a sufficient outlet can be secured. In some places where the water seeps to the surface or there are springs it may be necessary to lay a line of tile on each side of the road. In general, however, one line will be sufficient."

SIDE DITCHES.

Referring to the construction of side ditches and other work in connection with the road, the report continues:—

"The second system of drainage necessary for a well constructed road is side ditches. In road construction, as it is quite generally practised, the side ditches are carried at the same depth over the hills and through the lower places as are the road grades. In many places the dirt is much easier to move on the tops of the hills than in the lower places, with the result that usually the best grades are built on the top of the hills. This is all wrong. The side ditches should be cut out and the dirt carried to the lower places, and unless the hill is to be materially lowered, the top surface, which has become compacted by the travel, should be left as it is.

"The first requirement of properly constructed side ditches is a continuous grade to an outlet, and for this a road contractor or superintendent should understand the use of a level and be able to lay out and plan the grade.

"The second requirement is that the ditches should be wide and comparatively shallow, except where it is absolutely necessary to make a cut through the rise. This is necessary from the point of economy of first cost and of maintenance; also to lessen the danger to travellers, of a deep, narrow ditch. The water should not be carried further than is necessary in the side ditches as it increases the washing and also makes deep cuts necessary near the outlet to furnish the continuous grade. Where the road has continuous grade, careful attention should be given to prevent washing or undermining of the roadway, the gutter should be paved with stone or brick. It is frequently

best in constructing side ditches to provide for freshets by making the banks low on the outside at certain points which will allow an excess of water to escape without damage to the roadbed, as would be the case if a large quantity of water was carried a considerable distance in the side ditches.

THE CROWN.

"For the main travelled portion of the road, a crown with a slope of one inch to the foot is recommended with considerably steeper slopes outside of this to the side ditches. The crown should be about three feet above the side ditches; this, however, can be changed to meet the requirements and can be readily adjusted to different road grades. For a steep road grade the crown should be increased to throw the water to the side rather than allow it to run for a considerable distance on the road. On ordinary grades if a crown of one inch to the foot is maintained it will prove sufficient for proper drainage to the side ditches. On a 20-foot travelled way the rise at the center would be ten inches."

Machinery for Road Construction

In order that road construction may be carried on as cheaply as possible, and at the same time with the greatest possible speed and efficiency, it is essential that proper machinery be provided. But care must be exercised in purchasing road machinery, as it is very expensive and if mistakes are made in selecting it, a considerable amount of capital becomes tied up for no useful purpose. The kind of machinery needed will, of course, depend upon the character of the work to be done, and in order to select a machine intelligently it is necessary to have a clear conception of what work it will perform. Some very valuable suggestions on this question are given by the Iowa Highway Commission. In discussing road machinery in their report of 1905, they say in part:

DRAG OR ROAD SCRAPER.

"The drag or scoop scrapers, also commonly known as 'slips' or 'slushers,' for two horses are made in two sizes, which hold about 5 and 7 cubic feet respectively. The amount of earth that the larger size in ordinary use will put in the embankment does not exceed 6 cubic feet. This limits the proper use of this scraper entirely to side work, and it should never be used when the



Putting in the crop on farm of Mr. Montgomery, Deloraine, Man.

The Hart-Parr Plowing Engine

A Success in 1906---Still better for 1907

LET US TELL YOU WHY

Heavier Construction

We aim to build the best plowing engine on the market.

We aim to make every part of it so strong that serious breakdowns are impossible.

Owners of Hart-Parr plowing engines in 1906 were agreeably surprised at their small repair bills, only 40 to 50 per cent of those of their neighbors operating steam plowing engines.

Our 1907 Plowing Engine is still more substantially built, and repair bills will be smaller than ever.

Note the following important items :

Rear (driving) axle, 5 inches in diameter.

Cross shaft, 4 inches in diameter.

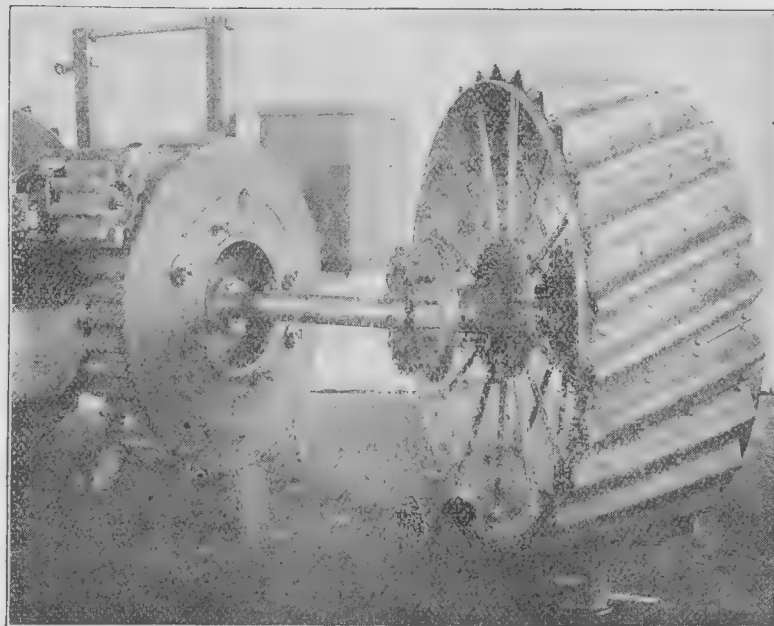
Nickle steel anchor studs.

Intermediate spur gear and shaft pinion with wider faces, and longer, heavier teeth.

All traction gearing made of steel or semi-steel—no cast iron.

Drop forged connecting rods, every one perfect.

Crank shaft forged from a single billet of open-hearth steel, is 4 inches in the bearings and 4½ inches at the crank pin.



Heavy Steel Plowing Gear

Perfect Lubrication

Every Hart-Parr Engine will be equipped with a two compartment force feed lubricator, which, in addition to our celebrated system of spray lubrication, makes the most complete, unique and successful oiling method known. This force feed lubricator uses plunger pumps, is without valves, and will deliver oil against a pressure of 1,000 lbs., and is not affected by the most severe winter weather. One compartment contains six plungers and supplies gas engine oil to the main bearings, crank pins and pistons. The other compartment contains two plungers and supplies a cheap, heavy oil to the traction gearing on each side—a most effective way to prevent cutting of gears, when plowing on sandy ground or traveling on sandy roads.

Cheaper Fuel

All our traction engines will be equipped to burn a cheap grade of kerosene, as well as gasoline or alcohol. The high price of gasoline at the present time, and the difficulty of securing an adequate supply in certain localities, makes this feature of 1907 Hart-Parr construction highly valuable. The use of a cheap grade of kerosene reduces the fuel bill from ½ to ⅓ over gasoline, and enables the Hart-Parr engine to perform an equal amount of work with the same traction at a saving of 50 to 60 per cent in the cost of fuel.

Perfect Bearings

The bearings of a gasoline engine are of the most vital importance—a fact but little thought of by the average purchaser, and too little heeded by many manufacturers. Ordinary babbitt metal makes an excellent bearing for ordinary shafts, but owing to intermittent pressures is not entirely suitable for gasoline engine bearings. Bronze will withstand severe pressure, but if allowed to run dry, will “seize” and cause great damage to the shaft. We have developed an especially high grade of copper-hardened babbitt, which we use in our principal bearings, and which has all the good qualities of both babbitt and bronze. This makes the most perfect bearing material for gasoline engines, though very expensive. But nothing is too good for Hart-Parr construction.

Our 1907 Catalog, full of detailed information, is yours for the asking. Address



Hart-Parr Plowing in Western Canada

J. & E. BROWN, *Sole Agents For*
Western Canada

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE - MANITOBA

earth is to be hauled even short distances along the road.

WHEEL SCRAPERS.

"There are three sizes of wheel scrapers, holding approximately 9, 12 and 17 cubic feet each. The smallest size, the No. 1, is most used in Iowa, and unfortunately this is a size that the counties or townships positively should not buy. It is not uncommon to see a snap team used in loading these. Neither is it uncommon to see long hauls being made with the team arriving at the dump with an almost empty scraper. In practically all places where wheel scrapers should be used there will be a light downhill pull after filling. There is a No. 2½ scraper that can be handled without difficulty by an experienced holder, and which carries twice as much per load as the No. 1. It is true that the No. 1 wheeler costs something less than the larger sizes, but between the larger drag scraper and the No. 2 wheeler, there is no place for the No. 1 size. One of the greatest causes of waste of our road money is the use of small scrapers to haul long distances. No contractor would tolerate, for a moment, the methods very frequently used in our road work, nor would the public, if they know how the road money is being wasted. The wheel scraper can be used economically in short hauls up to about 300 feet, and is of particular value in cutting out the side ditches where the road drainage is to be carried through a knoll or rise in the ground.

THE ROAD MACHINE.

"The road machine, also commonly called the road grader or reversible grader, is a suitable machine for finishing a road. After the cuts and fills necessary have been made along a stretch of road the grade can be finished effectively and economically with this machine. It is, however, an exceptional stretch of ground that could be effectively built into a finished road by the use of this machine alone. It often seems, however, that the prevalent idea of road construction is to drive one of these machines over a piece of road, cutting the side ditches the same depth over hills and hollows alike, and making the same cross section for the whole length of road. This method of road making is as incorrect as the old slip scraper methods under the old labor tax system.

"The common way during the past few years of working the roads with one of these machines has been for the township superintendent to hire men and teams near the strip of road on which he is to work. Each man is allowed to drive his own team and there is one man on the grader to operate, which makes three to five men and four teams necessary for the operation of the machine. This is not economical or efficient. The best driving can be done by one man skilled in the work, and the machine should always be operated by a man who is a skilled road builder. The training of the teams is a considerable task in itself, and when once teams are secured which will work well together they should be used continually. If the grader is not to be operated in a country where a considerable amount of mud will have to be encountered mule teams make the best animals for this work. In wet or muddy places, however, they are not so dependable as are horses.

THE ELEVATING GRADER.

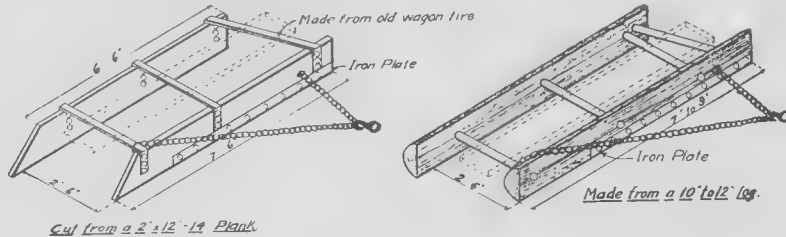
"The elevating grader is being used with considerable success in many parts of the state where dirt must be hauled. There are parts of the state that are so flat that it is necessary to build road grades that water will not cover in wet times, and the elevating grader can be used in such cases with considerable success if care is taken to construct the side ditches to a continuous grade, and not to deepen them below an outlet.

"In a more rolling district these machines can be used to good advantage to load dump wagons, but experience so far seems to indicate that it is usually not a good investment for a township to spend the large sum necessary to purchase, or to try to operate one of them with an unskilled set of men. There is a large sum of money tied up in such a machine, which is used only

during a small part of each year. Also it requires a trained crew of men and horses, and a complete outfit for "camping on the job" to prevent loss of time. If the machine is owned by the county, however, it can be operated very successfully in this way, provided a competent man is secured as foreman. It would perhaps in most instances be preferable to let the work to a contractor owning such an outfit, after receiving competitive bids per cubic yard, as his profits then depend directly on the results he obtains. It is absolutely necessary in the use of both the ordinary reversible machine and the elevating grader that experienced and competent men be placed in charge of them and that the horses or mules used be trained for the work."

The Road Drag.

The simplest, cheapest, and at the same time, perhaps, the most valuable implement for keeping a graded road in good condition is the road drag. This device can be constructed by anyone at a cost varying from 75c. to \$3, according to the material used. The accompanying cut illustrates two styles that may be followed; one implement is made of planks, and the other from a log. This King drag, as it is called, is constructed from two planks, or two pieces of a split log fastened together with braces about thirty inches apart, and fitted with a chain long enough to hold the double-tree about two feet from the drag, and arranged so that the angle at which the drag is hauled can be adjusted. As a rule it should be drawn at an angle of about 45 degrees. The drag should be used on the road after each rain when the soil begins to dry. If there are many bad ruts, it is a good



The King Road Drag.

plan to put on four horses and do the dragging while the road is quite wet, but ordinarily it is better to wait until the surface dries a little. When the drag is used at the proper time it smooths and hardens the surface of the road, and at the same time, if hauled at the proper angle, the earth is gradually moved toward the center of the road and the crown is thus maintained and gradually improved. Wherever this implement has been tried it has given excellent results, and we would strongly recommend that it be more extensively used in this country.

Overhaul the Harvester early.

Too many farmers in Western Canada overlook caring for the machine with which they intend to harvest their crop until the day before harvesting operations commence. This is a serious mistake. After a machine has been in use for several seasons it frequently happens that there is a worn-out part which should be replaced. The agent in the nearest town may have to send to the factory or branch distributing house of the company for such part, and the several days required to obtain this part may mean a very considerable loss to the owner. When the work is slack it is the time to pull the binder out of the shed to go over it carefully, tighten up all bolts, replace worn parts if necessary, and then when the grain is ready to cut, you merely have to hitch on your horses and go ahead.

We notice that a condition has been gradually creeping into the trading between harvester agents and dealers and their customers, which, if given a moment's thought by the latter, will be seen to be unfair. We refer to the prevalent custom of expecting agents and dealers to keep the binders they sell in a perfect state of repair for an

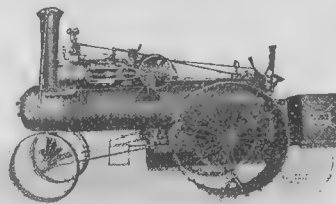
indefinite period after their sale. It may be that some farmers have received the impression in purchasing a binder that the purchase price of the machine includes a perpetual arrangement that the agent or dealer will look after his machine, repair it and keep it in order for the next five or six years, more or less. And very often, in his eagerness to sell, the agent or dealer will convey this impression. But we will, of course, have to admit that we have no right to expect an agent or dealer to look after his harvester from year to year, and in many cases to hire a livery to drive out to the country, and to give his time gratis in connection with this class of work.

The agent or dealer when he sells a binder receives a commission which is intended to cover, and only covers, what he is reasonably entitled to for making the sale, setting up the machine and seeing that the same is delivered in good order and properly started for the customer. The agent or dealer does not realize a sufficient amount out of each transaction to warrant his giving it attention year after year, as has often been done. In no other instance is the same attention given or expected in connection with any other machine or implement purchased for use on the farm, or in connection with goods in any other line. The continuance of this practice may be used as a reason for adding something to the prices of machines.

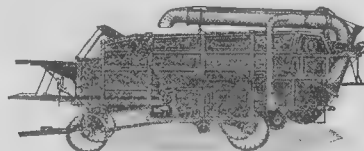
The agent's or the dealer's guarantee to keep a machine in good running order for a certain length of time is given as an evidence that the machine is well built and exactly as it is represented to be. After the buyer has had sufficient time to test it, and is satisfied, it is his machine, and he is responsible. After the machine has had a

thorough trial, breakages are likely to be due to careless handling, until such time as ordinary wear weakens certain parts and makes their replacement necessary or advisable. In no other

WATERLOO THRESHERS AND ENGINES



Superior quality Engines 16 to 25 h. p.
Heavy Gear Plowing Engines.
Separators "Champion" and "Manitoba"
Champion "Sizes 33-42 to 40-62"



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"The Best Plow on Earth for the Money."
30,000 Farmers bought them last season.
Different sizes and styles of bottoms can be worked on same plow. Ask your dealer.
MOLINE PLOW CO., Moline, Ill.
Send 4 cents in stamps for Flying Dutchman Song Book.

Gasoline Traction

We have the **EXCLUSIVE** Agency for Western Canada, for the **CELEBRATED** "Flour City" Double Cylinder Gasoline Traction.

WHY NOT get in line?

Buy an Engine for threshing, plowing, hauling, etc.

That **NEEDS NO** high-priced Engineer.

That **CANNOT** explode or get a burnt Fire box.

That **NEEDS NO** Fireman.

That **CANNOT** set fire to any Stack, Barn or Granary.

That enables you to use a 100-foot Belt.

That has **NO** flues to clean or replace.

That has **NO** grate bars to burn out, **NO** baffle plates or bricks to bother with.

That does **NOT** require an expensive tank and team to keep it supplied with water.

That has **NO** injectors to buck.

That has **NO** water gauges to watch.

That **NEEDS NO** early morning firing.

That is **ALWAYS** ready to start.

That has numberless other points of superiority space does not permit of mention.

Interested parties write
The Portage Iron and

Machine Co., Ltd.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

line is it expected by any buyer that the seller will keep a machine in repairs till it finally goes to pieces.

Discussion of this question brings us inevitably to recall the business policy of taking good care of this expensive machinery, of housing it when not in use, of keeping bolts in place, nuts tight, and every part in good shape, able to do perfectly the work expected of it; a policy which we have consistently advocated, a policy that would reduce the average repair bill to the minimum and would lengthen the average life of these machines by several years. Keeping the parts in good shape involves the overhauling of the machines before the work commences. It means time and money saved at harvest.

Items Omitted in Figuring Cost.

Arriving at the cost of traction cultivation by simply adding together the actual daily expense items, will hardly enable us to know whether we are actually gaining or losing by employing traction power. First there is the interest on the investment. If the money for the traction outfit were put in a mortgage, it would be yielding say 6 per cent, or on a \$4,000 investment \$240. This \$240 lessens the profits from the year's operations by just that amount.

Second, there is the depreciation in the value of the outfit. At the close of each year it is nearer the end of its usefulness, which, of course, varies with the care in handling, but which is certainly inevitable. It is different from an investment in land, or from depositing money in a bank to draw interest, where the original value remains practically the same from year to year. Therefore we must figure on depreciation. If we figure that our outfit will last ten years, we add ten per cent of its original cost or \$400 to the cost of the year's operations, in order to come out square when its usefulness is done.

Third, there is the cost of keeping necessary horses for the farm, some of

which may be left idle at some seasons by reason of the outfit. A certain number of horses are absolutely necessary to every farmer. When they become idle, it is only business to charge the cost of keeping them against the cause of their idleness. This cost will include the value of their feed, and a proportion of the interest on the investment in them, and the depreciation in their value.

While the inclusion of these items would raise the cost per acre as many have figured it without including them, it will be readily conceded that the owner of an outfit will be farther ahead by taking every item of expense into consideration, than by figuring only a part of the actual cost, and going ahead in the belief that he is making money, while in reality he may be losing it. Actual facts are safer and more valuable than approximations, and through figuring all the costs the operator of an outfit will be more careful to obtain the best results at least cost, and far more likely to make a real, substantial and permanent success. It will be good neither for traction cultivation, nor for the owner of an outfit to "go it blind."

Gasoline-Kerosene Traction Outfits.

An exchange gives the following account of these rigs as used in North Dakota last year.

"An interesting development is the advent of the gasoline plowing engine which has been adapted to burn kerosene oil. More than fifty such rigs were in use in North Dakota last season and the comparison of operating expense seems very favorable to this outfit, which is of 22 horse-power and capable of 20 to 25 acres per day of 10 hours. Here is the average cost for that section:

40 gallons of kerosene at 13c.	\$5.20
Engineer - - - - -	4.00
Plowman - - - - -	2.00
Board of two men at 50c. - -	1.00
Lubricating oil - - - - -	.50

Daily expense \$12.70

"This rig is light and therefore well adapted for harrowing and drilling. The usual practice is to hitch two 12-foot drills and two 24-foot harrows behind the drills, thus finishing a 24-foot swath at one passage and covering about 50 acres per day, at the same operating expense as for plowing. The great advantage of this type of engine is in the condensed form of fuel used and that it needs no water being cooled with oil."

Farm Uses of Gasoline Engines

Here is the way in which one farmer with experience writes about the gasoline engine and its use on the farm:—

As the farmer figures up at the end of the year he will find that his expenses have been high; the hired man's wages and the day help have taken a big chunk off the profits.

It behooves the farmers to look around and do something and figure out some way so that his income will be larger and his farm kept in a more fertile condition. This means keep more stock, and sell the crops off the farm in the shape of eggs, poultry, pork, mutton or beef.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that much more good is gotten out of grain by feeding it ground, but heretofore it has been expensive to haul the grain from two to six miles to get it ground, then give a big toll, besides the time wasted waiting for your turn. This has kept many farmers from feeding ground feed. The advent of the practical, portable gasoline engine is going to be a big help to the farmer; if he applies the same amount of money that he pays his hired man in one season toward buying a three or four h.p. gasoline engine, buzz saw, and feed grinder, he would find himself in better shape to face the farm labor problem and besides have money left, and the outfit will last for years.

The engine is always ready. For instance separate your cream with a sep-

arator and enough gain can be made out of the milk by skimming this way and feeding to calves and pigs to pay for all the gasoline used. Then hitch it to your pump and it pumps enough water to last all day while you are eating your breakfast. Then take your engine to the woodshed and saw enough wood in a few hours to last you half of the year. Now take your power to the granary and grind your feed, cut the fodder, then to the house and churn and run the washing machines, and so it goes. After the farmer has one it will do work that he little thinks of now. There are several other uses that I have not mentioned, among them cleaning seed wheat and unloading hay. By using a line shaft and a loose drum with a friction clutch, the engine does the work very satisfactorily, and the farmer and man that would otherwise be used on the hay fork can be used elsewhere. The clutch is controlled by the man on the load.

Now as to the cost,—and right here is where many farmers make a serious mistake; they buy the cheapest engine. Brother farmers, it is just like buying a horse; it makes no difference whether you pay \$50 or \$200 for your horse, you generally get value received for your money. And so it is with an engine; if you get a \$90 engine you will get one worth \$90 and no more, while if you pay \$150 or more you will get a machine worth that amount of money.

Quick Repair for Leaky Pipe.

To repair a leaky pipe with the pressure on, simply wrap the inner tube from a bicycle tire around the leak, stretching the rubber tightly and winding around the pipe in a manner similar to that employed by physicians in bandaging a limb. Continue in this way until the leak stops, and then tie a knot in the rubber. This repair will often hold for years, and it only takes a few minutes to apply it.

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All Canadian made goods.



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SAWYER & MASSEY COMPANY, Limited

Factory: HAMILTON, ONT.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Potato Scab.

A. K., Carievale, Sask.: "Is potato scab troublesome in this country, and how it can be prevented."

Answer.—There is some potato scab in the West, although it is not very prevalent. Any person troubled with scabiness in his potatoes should grow his crop on a new piece of ground each year, and should treat his potato seed with formalin solution. Potato scab is caused by a fungus parasite, which will live in the soil for years; so the crop should not be repeated upon the same plot for about ten years, as it is believed that the scab spores will remain in the ground and re-infect a crop at the end of six or seven years. The formalin treatment consists of dipping the seed potatoes in a solution of 8 ounces of formalin to 15 gallons of water. The potatoes should be soaked in this for two hours. When the tubers are dry they may be cut for planting. The same solution may be used several times.

The Butter-Bull Calf: What is He?

Perplexed, Grenfell, Sask.—"In one of our monthly Canadian periodicals that professes to be offering sound advice to the farmers of Western Canada I observe the following item:

"Get a thoroughbred butter-bull calf now, and give it good care during the spring, and begin to improve your herd this year."

"Now I should like to know what sort of a live stock prodigy this 'thoroughbred butter-bull calf' is. In the first place, it seems strange that any bull should be a 'thoroughbred,' because, unless I am seriously mistaken, the term 'Thoroughbred' refers not to the particular breeding of cattle or any other class of stock, but simply to a distinct breed of horses (the English race horse). Then, is it merely a slip of the editor's pen, or are we to infer that this wonder working calf is a cross between a Thoroughbred horse and a dairy cow, or perhaps a tub of butter? As for myself, I have never before heard of such a hybrid having been produced.

"But granting that there is such a thing as a butter-bull calf, and that he is a 'thoroughbred,' I am still filled with curiosity to know something of his characteristics, so that I may recognize him on sight. Clearly this calf does not work improvements through ordinary methods, because if purchased now and given good care during the spring he will begin to improve your herd this year. Now, no ordinary, respectable, four-legged bull calf would undertake such a contract for the first season, so we must conclude that this calf is something quite out of the ordinary. Perhaps he is simply a butter-bull calf, built on the plan of the golden calves that our progenitors sinfully worshiped; this seems hardly probable as such a calf would not likely be a very potent factor in improving the herd; and then, during Winnipeg Exhibition week, a genuine butter bull would be so seriously affected by the temperature that he would melt and get out of shape, and if his dairy type were thus spoiled, his usefulness as a breeder might be impaired.

"A more reasonable explanation is that this butter-bull calf that effects improvements in the herd the first season is evolved through the process of selection to such a state that cows

of his get will produce butter, and butter only, and that by being relieved of the responsibility of implanting in his offspring the necessity of producing milk along with butter fat, this bull matures earlier than ordinary stock and is thus enabled to effect reforms during the first season. On the surface this looks all right, but I fear that if such a line of breeding is extensively followed it would lead to serious complications. If we get this butter-bull calf into our herd we will soon have cows that produce butter only; but many of our dairymen want to raise hogs also and it would then be necessary to evolve a skimmilk-bull calf to meet the demand for skimmilk. Then most dairymen like milk to use on the table so we will have to keep some of the ordinary whole milk-bulls. Besides this, in case any of the family have indigestion, it would be necessary to evolve a buttermilk-bull.

"Now, this would involve the necessity of keeping four herds instead of one, as under the present system of breeding, and I would like the opinion of The Nor'-West Farmer as to whether it would not be advisable for the dairy farmers to purchase a good 'pure-bred' bull of one of the recognized dairy breeds, preferably a matured one that has a record behind him, rather than trust to the modern 'butter-bull calf.'"

Editorial Note.—We think that our correspondent's suggestion is sound.

Regarding Mr. Walker's Potatoes.

John C. Walker, Holland, Man., writes: "I am receiving letters asking the price of my potatoes described in The Nor'-West Farmer, also asking if I have any for sale. This is giving me trouble, as I am 8 miles from the post office. Please publish this to let the writers know that these potatoes were advertised in the same issue as contained my letter explaining them, and in the two following editions in your 'Want, Sale and Exchange columns.'"

Killing Brome Grass.

Old Subscriber, Arden, Man.—"What is the best method of treating a piece of brome grass sod so as to kill the grass? Do you think it would be best to break it thin, then back-set it, and put it into either barley or oats for green feed; or, after breaking and back-setting it, and working it well, to put it into flax. I want to kill the roots and exterminate it entirely. Would either of the above methods do it, or can you give me something better?"

Answer.—We should prefer to use barley to either oats or flax, because of its rapid growth and the consequent opportunity to sow late in the season. Do not break too early, but allow the grass to expend itself a little before turning down. Prepare the seed bed as well as possible for the barley, and sow pretty thick. Treating the field as an ordinary piece of breaking, thus allowing you to backset in July, would probably be a little surer treatment, but either plan should be a success.

Pumping by Hand from Deep Well.

H. Cater, proprietor of the Brandon Pump and Windmill Works, sends us the following answer to the enquiry that appeared on page 203 of our March 5th issue:—

"In reply to Subscriber, Moose Mountain, I would say that there are hundreds of pumps worked by hand in wells over 65 ft. deep, and giving good satisfaction. I should recommend a single cylinder lift pump to obtain best results in such a well. The cylinder should be 3 inches in diameter, and attached to 1½ inch pipe."

Inquiry Concerning the Hart-Parr.

F. A. Glauve, Wilcox, Sask.: "Could you tell me if the Hart-Parr Co. has Canadian agents for its gasoline traction engines, and if so, what is their address?"

Answer.—The Canadian agents are Messrs. J. & E. Brown, Portage la Prairie, an advertisement from whom appears in this issue.



22 Calibre Rifles

These are the ideal rifles for Gopher and small game shooting. They will kill at surprisingly long ranges and are very accurate. Ammunition costs from 30 cents per 100 upwards.

Winchester 22 Calibre Thumb Trigger	\$4.00
" " " Model 1902	5.00
Stevens' Crackshot 22 or 23 Calibre	4.50
Savage "Junior" 22 Calibre	5.00
Hamilton Rifle 22 Calibre No. 15	2.00
" " " " " 19	2.50

These Rifles will all shoot both long and short Cartridges

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WHEAT OATS BARLEY FLAX

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GRAIN GROWERS' INTERESTS—OUR INTERESTS.

Being Strictly Commission Men

Secure for you best prices — Always
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SIMPSON-HEPWORTH CO. Ltd.

LARGE ADVANCES. Box 470, 520 ASHDOWN BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

LITTLE Ailments

SUCH AS HEADACHE, WIND, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND WEARINESS, ARE

SIGNS OF INDIGESTION

To neglect them is dangerous. They weaken your system, because undigested food poisons your blood instead of giving you nourishment and strength, and may lead to serious illness.

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"For over six years I was subject to severe attacks of dyspepsia. They gave me great pain, and I could not sleep, eat or work. On a friend's advice I took Mother Seigel's Syrup and was soon completely cured." Horatio Till, Geary, New Brunswick. Jan. 16, 1907.

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is the place to buy land either for a home or an investment.

We have an IMPROVED FARM of 960 acres eight miles from this Town, that is known throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan as the "LOGANSTON FARM". There is a large stone house with water pumped through it with windmill and also a large stone barn with a loft that would hold a hundred tons of hay, with a never-failing supply of water in it, also stone hog pen and chicken house, and a frame granary to hold 10,000 bushels of grain.

There is 340 acres under cultivation, 300 more can be cultivated, and all clean and free from weeds of every kind. Three quarters fenced with good wire fence. Plenty of good poplar wood on the farm. This is considered one of the best mixed farms in this district.

We will sell this farm for \$22.50 per acre on easy terms.

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Here is a bargain for quick Sale

640 acres two miles from Carlyle in the Famous Moose Mountain district. 310 acres under cultivation, good frame buildings. 80 acres fenced for pasture. Price \$20 per acre, \$3,200 cash and balance on half crop payments. This is well adapted to mixed farming, soil is rich black loam with clay subsoil.

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For sale: Two right good Clydesdale stallions, rising two years. Short-horn bulls and heifers, one and two years old. Yorkshire pigs, fall and spring litters, and a grand lot of Barred Rock cockerels, all at moderate prices.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy, P.O.

Carman and Roland stations, C.N.R. and G.N.R.

Weight of Bushel of Onions.

W. T., Vidren, Man.—“What is the number of pounds per bushel of onions in Canada, as last revised by Government?”

Answer.—Fifty pounds.

Crops and Land Fertility.

Manitoba Club, Winnipeg, Man.—“1. Is nitrate of soda a fit dressing and fertilizer for land rendered alkali by overflow?”

“2. Does the growing of corn have an exhaustive effect on the land?”

“3. Does flax exhaust the land to a greater extent than wheat?”

Answer.—Nitrate of soda, nor no other fertilizer will be effective in correcting alkali land. The only chemical substance that has been used at all successfully is land-plaster, or sulphate of lime, and this is of value only in the case of “black alkali” which contains carbonate and bicarbonate of soda. The sulphate of lime re-acts with the sodium carbonate to produce sodium sulphate and calcium carbonate. The latter compound is common limestone which, in itself, is beneficial to the soil, while the sodium sulphate is much less harmful than the carbonate. Black alkali is often accompanied by other soluble salts and the changes brought about by the action of land-plaster result in the formation of considerable quantities of other salts that constitute “white alkali,” so that the economic use of land-plaster as a corrector of alkali is restricted to localities having only small amounts of total soluble salts.

Where land is only slightly alkali considerable improvement can be effected by proper methods of cultivation and cropping. Any system of cultivation that lessens the rate of evaporation from the surface of the soil will prevent the accumulation of alkali. The application of manure, frequent cultivation, surface mulching, and the growing of crops that shade the ground all tend to check evaporation, and the consequent rise of alkali. When there is a large accumulation on the surface it is sometimes possible to grow crops successfully by plowing the soil deeply and giving thorough cultivation. The alkali is thus mixed through a greater amount of soil, made more dilute and thus less harmful. Constant cropping always tends to improve alkali soil, as does also the plowing under of green farmyard manure and other coarse organic matter. Some crops, of course, are more resistant than others and of our cereals barley is regarded as the most tolerant, and of the cultivated grasses timothy is one of the best.

Where the soil is rendered strongly alkali by overflow, or ordinary irrigation, the only really reliable remedy is the introduction of a thorough system of under-drainage; this to be followed by the application of sufficient water to wash the injurious salts out of the soil and carry them out of reach of the plants. Some soils are provided with natural under-drainage, in which case it is only necessary to wash thoroughly with fresh water in order to restore fertility, but if there is no natural drainage, artificial must be provided.

2. Judged strictly from the standpoint of fertility removed from the soil, corn is an exhaustive crop. According to analysis made at the Minnesota Experiment Station, a corn crop of 65 bushels to the acre removes 75 pounds of nitrogen, 20 pounds of phosphoric acid and 60 pounds of potash per acre under crop. This, expressed in the commercial value of artificial fertilizers, represents nitrogen to about the value of \$10, phosphoric acid, \$1, and potash, \$3. Although corn is an exhaustive crop in itself, its effect in reducing soil fertility is not so noticeable as with some other crops, because of the fact that it leaves the soil in good mechanical condition, and is usually followed by a good cereal crop. The cultivation that the corn receives during the growing season conserves the soil moisture and tends to sub-

divide the soil particles and bring more plant food into available form, so that the land is left in good condition for the succeeding crop, in spite of the fact that a large quantity of plant food has been removed.

3. There is a wide-spread impression that flax is a very exhaustive crop but there does not appear to be any substantial evidence to back up this theory. Analysis made at the Minnesota Experiment Station show that a crop of flax yielding 15 bushels per acre removes 5 pounds of nitrogen, 18 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 27 pounds of potash, while a crop of wheat yielding 20 bushels per acre removes 35 pounds of nitrogen, 20 pounds of phosphoric acid and 35 pounds of potash. From this it would appear that flax removes considerably more nitrogen from the soil than wheat, but wheat is more exhaustive on the phosphoric acid and potash. The North Dakota Experiment Station has demonstrated quite clearly that considerably better crops of wheat may be raised after flax than after wheat. Russian experiments also bear out this statement, and the explanation offered is that the beneficial effect of flax upon the succeeding crop is due to the fact that it removes less moisture from the soil than wheat. Taken altogether, investigation work does not indicate that flax is any more exhaustive on the land than wheat. In many cases failure follows an attempt to grow flax on the same land several years in succession, but this is due usually to a plant disease, which renders the soil “flax sick,” rather than to the depletion of soil fertility.

Developing Electricity with a Windmill.

M. H., Boissevain, Man.—“Could anything be done in the way of developing electricity by a 13-foot windmill?”

Answer.—To develop electricity with a windmill necessitates the purchase of a storage battery as steady motive power cannot be counted on, making the first cost very considerable. The experiment has been tried at different times and given up as a failure. A gasoline engine or similar power that could be relied upon would be much more satisfactory for this purpose.

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WHERE the soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the raising of fruit.

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Floor Coverings at Eaton Prices

IN SYMPATHY with all other lines of goods floor coverings of all descriptions have greatly advanced in price. Fortunately, however we placed large orders before the change took place in prices and we are offering these goods at the prices that prevailed before the advance. The linoleums, the carpet squares and the tapestry carpet if bought at present prices could not be sold for anything like the same money. Note the descriptions, then the prices:

Heavy Printed Linoleum per square yard 50 cents.

Heavy Printed Linoleum in a wide range of blocks and floral patterns. The grounds are for the most part in light colors that are suitable for kitchens, dining rooms, halls or bed rooms. This linoleum in plainly printed and of good heavy weight and will compare favorably with similar goods that sell elsewhere for a lot more money. Widths two and four yards, price per square yard..50c.

Tapestry Squares 9x12, for \$9.25

Tapestry Carpet Squares in a splendid assortment of handsome floral designs in combination of green and rose, green and brown,

and wood shades suitable for parlors, living rooms, dining rooms and bed rooms. These squares have interwoven borders, and are of a quality that will withstand a large amount of hard wear. Carpet squares have come greatly into favor of late on account of the ease with which they can be taken up and cleaned. Tapestry squares size 9x12 feet. Eaton price..\$9.25

English Tapestry Carpet per yard 45c.

Tapestry Carpet, heavy English quality in numerous floral patterns on grounds of crimson, green and fawn. Designs are worked out in shades of green, rose, gold, crimson and wood. This is a most desirable carpet for sitting rooms, dining rooms, halls and bed rooms. It looks well and will stand any amount of hard wear. Eaton price per yard..45c.

ON REQUEST WE WILL SEND SAMPLES OF THE CARPET.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



Seed Testing at Calgary.

The Dominion Government seed laboratory at Calgary is being very largely made use of by the farmers of Alberta and British Columbia, and many interesting revelations have been made in regard to grain that has been kept for seeding purposes.

The tests for vitality have shown that although Alberta grown wheat of the 1906 crop possesses, on the whole, a fair amount of vitality, much of the oat crop has produced seed with only low germinating vigor. The tests have further shown that it is quite impossible to determine, by the appearance of the grain, whether or not it would prove satisfactory when used for seed. Some of the samples that have won prizes at the seed fairs have not shown up at all well when placed in the germinator.

Many of the lots sent in are almost, if not entirely, free from weed seeds, but some of the others show quite a large number of weed seeds, fall mustard being the most prevalent.

A large number of the samples coming from British Columbia are of grass and clover seeds.

One of the satisfactory features of the seed testing at Calgary has been the fact that so large a proportion of the requests for tests has come from the farmers. For some time the seed dealers in the older provinces have recognized the advantage of having their seeds tested, but the farmers have not made such use of the government's offer to test seed as would seem to be desirable; in Alberta, however, the farmers themselves have supplied nearly all the samples sent in.

In a great many cases those who have found out that the seed that they intended to use was not of a satisfactory quality, have procured seed elsewhere that has been proven by test to be all right.

The free testing of seed is only part of the crusade that has been carried on within the past few years in order to awaken a greater general interest in crop improvement, and the revelations that have been made at the Calgary seed laboratory serve well to suggest the advantages of careful systematic work in the whole matter of crop production.

Alberta Crops of 1906.

Threshing in Alberta was very seriously interfered with during the past season by the heavy snowfall and severe weather, so that a number of the threshers' returns have not yet been received by the Government; but as fully 80 per cent. have been returned, the Department of Agriculture has issued a preliminary report on the crop yields of 1906. The following information is taken from this report:—

Early in the season a large area of the winter wheat was reported killed and some land was resown with other grain. It is a remarkable fact that in many cases the winter wheat on the resown land gave an excellent stand, showing that it had not been killed. Experience has shown that if winter wheat is properly put in it is most unlikely to winter kill. The actual returns, however, tend to show that the average yield per acre for this crop will be higher than that recorded for previous years, while the total yield will be increased nearly one hundred per cent. The returns to date show that a greatly increased area was sown to all other crops and the average yields are much larger than those recorded for a number of years.

It should be borne in mind when studying crop bulletins issued by this Department that the yields given are based upon threshers' measure, and not by weight, thus the actual yield is much heavier than that reported. For example: The standard weight of oats per bushel is 34 lbs., but those grown in Alberta average from 40 to 48 lbs. per measured bushel; therefore the yield of oats if given by weight would be at least one-fifth to two-fifths greater, bringing the estimated average yield for 1906 up to fully 50 bushels per acre.

The following are the averages for the province of the various grains based upon returns to date:

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE 1906.

Spring wheat	22.75 bu.
Winter wheat	23.34 bu.
Oats	40.82 bu.
Barley	29.04 bu.
Flax	10.14 bu.
Rye	22.61 bu.
Speltz	27.91 bu.

The following table gives the average yields by districts:

DISTRICT	Spring Wheat	Winter Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	Rye	Speltz
Cardston	23.6	23.7	46.9	30.3		18.	
Clareholm, Macleod, Pincher Creek, Staveland	22.3	23.3	39.2	25.8	11.1	15.5	27.1
Lethbridge, Raymond, Stirling	19.6	17.0	35.5	28.0	10.1	23.1	23.8
DeWinton, High River, Nanton, Okotoks	24.1	23.4	49.4	31.6	12.5	20.5	35.3
Cochrane, Calgary Crossfield, Glenora	27.8	26.1	48.3	28.2	12.1	22.0	
Medicine Hat, Carstairs, Didsbury	18.6	17.3	29.9	24.3		17.0	28.6
Olds	19.9	30.2	42.8	29.9	10.7	25.6	31.5
Bowden, Innisfail	24.1	27.9	38.5	29.7		27.8	
Red Deer, Blackfalds	22.8	27.4	39.7	26.2	19.1	23.2	
Lacombe	20.0	26.0	35.9	25.6		21.1	28.1
Ponoka	23.3	26.5	36.7	26.2		24.7	21.4
Wetaskiwin	21.9	20.0	35.1	25.6	12.1	24.9	30.4
Lloydminster, Vermilion, Vegreville	24.0		41.7	29.6	10.4	17.9	31.5
Fort Saskatchewan, Leduc, Strathcona	24.5	30.0	40.9	31.7		24.9	
St. Albert, Stoney Plain	24.3		40.1	30.0		21.2	
Bon Accord, Whitford, Victoria	24.5		40.3	31.5		21.1	

Regina will hold its summer fair from July 30 to August 2.

Sow only such acreage as can be well put in with good, clean seed.

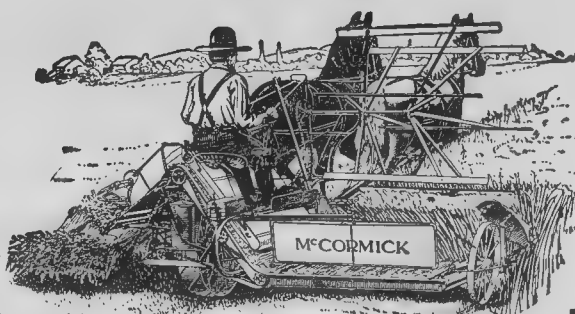
"Government Standard Seeds." A Term Coined by Seed Vendors.

By G. H. Clarke, Seed Commissioner and Official Seed Analyst, Ottawa.

Purchasers of red clover, alsike and timothy seeds who want a good clean article should see to it that the seeds they buy are clearly represented by a reliable person or firm to be of first quality, by being marked "No. 1," "Prime," "Fancy," "XXX," or such other designation for which a special standard of purity is fixed in Section 4 of the Seed Control Act. "Government Standard" is the term coined by seed vendors and may be misleading unless clearly understood. Section 4 of the Act fixes a standard of quality in respect to weed seeds below which timothy, alsike and red clover seeds are not allowed to be sold for seeding, either by farmers or seed merchants. This standard allows of the weed seeds named in the Act about 90 in one ounce of red clover, 200 in one ounce of alsike, or 400 in one ounce of timothy seed. It is to seeds that will pass this lower standard, but are not sufficiently clean to grade "No. 1" that the term "Government Standard" was attached last season.

Some good vendors have advertised seeds under "Government Seal." No Government seal is used on any seeds offered for sale in the trade. Some reliable seed houses sell grass and clover seeds sealed by them and for

The Sense of Security



A Man likes to feel that if his buildings burn down he has sufficient insurance to replace them.

In the same way the business farmer likes to feel that when he has gone to all the expense necessary to produce a good grain crop, he has a machine which will successfully harvest it.

We suggest the well-known McCormick binder as being a machine which will do this work with the greatest certainty.

No grain is too tall or too short, too heavy or too light, or too tangled for the McCormick—this machine will work successfully in any field where a binder can be operated.

The McCormick has triumphantly stood the test of time, and today represents the highest attainment in the manufacture of harvesting machines.

This machine is a triumph of structural strength combined with compact solidity and correct style.

The symmetrical design and the excellence of its work in the harvest fields of the world have made the name McCormick a household word in every country on the globe.

When mounted on the binder truck the

machine can be easily transported from one field to another, through narrow gateways, and can be stored in a limited space.

The McCormick knottor is simplicity itself, having only two working parts—fewer parts that move than there are fingers on the human hand.

The binder needle will not wear out, for the reason that the eye as well as the center of the frame and heel of the needle are fitted with hardened steel wearing pieces over which the twine passes.

The McCormick binder is a light draft machine,—it is the machine to buy.

The McCormick line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, binder twine, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scufflers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagons, sleighs, and manure spreaders.

See illustrated catalogue for detailed illustrations and descriptive text of any or all of these machines. Call on the local McCormick agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalogue.

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In the leaflet "ESTIMATES and RESULTS" this vital matter of profit returns is referred to in the clearest terms. The leaflet shows what has been done and is being done for the Great-West Policyholders. A copy will be mailed on request.

These are the features that have earned for the Great-West Policies their high reputation—low rates, liberal conditions and high profit returns to Policyholders.

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which they alone are held responsible so long as the seal remains intact, but not after it is broken.

To avoid the provisions of Section 3 of the Act, which applies mainly to seed grain, some seed vendors represent to farmers that, on account of the Seed Control Act, they are offering their grain for sale for milling and feeding purposes. If offered for sale for seeding, such seed vendors are required to make clear to intending purchasers that the seed contains wild oats, wild mustard, cockle and such other noxious weed seeds when they are in the seed. The object of the Act is to protect farmers who want to protect themselves against such weeds. It provides the means for farmers to buy seed intelligently. Farmers who deliberately buy feed grain and use it for seed can scarcely hope for legislation that will protect them from loss on account of noxious weeds.

Suggestions for the Sower.

By Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Manitoba Agricultural College.

It is a difficult matter to estimate the loss that Manitoba suffered in 1906 through the use of poor seed grain, poor cultivation, prevalence of noxious weeds, and lack of thoroughness in the treatment of seed grain for the prevention of smut. These losses are due not so much to lack of knowledge as to the lack of application of that knowledge. Thousands of bushels were lost because poor, shrunken, immature, scrub seed was sown; thousands of bushels because of poor cultivation, and as a consequence a lack of sufficient available plant food and moisture to grow and ripen a medium or maximum crop.

RESULTS OF SEED GRAIN EXAMINATION.

We have examined at the college during the winter more than three hundred samples of grain grown over the province of Manitoba. During the last six weeks we have examined and tested a large number of samples of seed grain. From these examinations we are led to believe that the yield of oats over the province can be increased by at least ten bushels per acre through the use of good seed and by tilling so as to ensure sufficient or, at least, as near as possible, a sufficient supply of moisture for this grain crop. One sample of oats free from noxious weeds of any kind contained only 35 per cent. by count and only 50 per cent. by weight of oats that should be sown. The balance were "pin" or "bosom" oats and immature, shrunken grains that should have been graded out and fed to stock.

Owing to what we have been able to learn from these examinations, and to the fact that many letters are reaching us from different parts of the province relative to seed grain and treatment of the same for the prevention of smut, the Manitoba Agricultural College has deemed it advisable to publish a few facts followed by directions which, if carried out, will result in very material gains on the cultivated lands of the Canadian Central West.

A POSSIBILITY.

In 1906 Manitoba had 3,141,537 acres in wheat, with an average of about 20 bushels per acre; 1,155,961 acres in oats, with an average of 43 bushels per acre; besides, a large acreage in barley, flax, rye, peas, corn, potatoes and roots. If the wheat and oats alone could be increased by two bushels per acre, it would give the farmers of the province more than four million dollars increase in revenue. This would help to make better homes, better schools, better roads, to buy better animals, better implements, and every avenue of trade would feel the effects of this added wealth. Let every man who reads this article feel the importance of its contents and see to it that every man in his neighborhood acts in such a manner as to make this a banner year in Manitoba agriculture.

IMPORTANCE OF QUALITY IN SEED.

A seed consists of three parts—the germ, the endosperm, and the seed coat. The germ is the little embryo plant lying asleep in the lower end of the seed. The endosperm is the storehouse of food for the little plant when it starts growth. The seed coats cover and protect the germ and endosperm.

By germination is meant the sprouting of the seed. The tiny embryo or germ begins to grow. It sends out roots and stem. The food stored up around the germ is changed and dissolved, and used by the young plant while it is establishing itself and making ready to secure its food from the soil and air. The larger and plumper the seed, the more food will be available to give the young plant a good start and put it beyond the danger point of drought. Give a calf, a colt, or a plant a good start in its early stages and it will be better fitted to take care of itself later on when conditions are more adverse.

Large, plump seeds give strong stocky plants with large root systems, stout stems and wide leaves. Small and shrunken seeds give spindly plants with small root systems, slender stems and narrow leaves. It is the strong plants that yield good returns. The reason for this is obvious.

At Guelph, Ont., the average yield over a period of seven years was: from large plump oats, 62 bushels; medium plump oats, 54 bushels; small plump oats, 47 bushels. At the same place the continuous selection over a period of eleven years of large, plump seed gave 77 bushels, while oats from light seed gave only 58 bushels per acre.

At the Ohio Experiment Station during a period of seven years heavy and light seed obtained by the use of the fanning mill gave 46 bushels and 43 bushels, respectively. Similar results might be quoted from trials at other experiment stations. What is true in regard to oats is also true of wheat and other seeds.

Use the fanning mill and grader, and sow only large, plump seed that weighs heavy per measured bushel.

ERADICATION OF WEEDS.

Some one has said recently that the country from Winnipeg to the Rockies will soon be known as the wild oat country. Now, we cannot afford to allow this to happen. Already many farms, and even localities, are overrun with wild oats and other noxious weeds. Let us call a halt and make a determined stand against these intruders. They use up plant food; rob the plant of the moisture it should have; crowd the growing crop; and foul the harvested crop so that many thousands of bushels have to go rejected or are subjected to excessive dockage. It takes time and extra power to thresh weeds; extra money to pay for threshing them; extra bags to haul them; extra labor to handle them; extra money to pay freight on them; and then they are a total loss, together with what it has cost to reap, bind, thresh, sack, haul and transport to the terminal elevator. Fertility has gone with them, too.

Sow only clean seed and adopt a method of farming that will allow you to clean your fertile fields and restore them to their original freedom from weeds.

Kill a couple or more crops with the disc and harrow; sow barley, millet, rye, or some crop that you can cut and catch the wild oats before they fall to the ground. Destroy their germinating power, and feed to hogs. Don't say fail. Others have rid their fields of wild oats, and what they have done you can do. Let us start the cleaning up process this year and make farming operations in Manitoba what they ought to be—high-class and based on scientific principles.

THE SEED BED.

Many a kernel and many a bushel of grain was sown last year that never sprouted. The seed bed was not properly made. In order for a

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The cheapest good shingle is the costless "Oshawa." Good for a century's weather-wear. Guaranteed for 25 years without your even painting—"Oshawa" double-galvanized shingles need no paint to outlast any roofing there is. Make roofs fire-proof, too, — guaranteed in every way you want. Cheap in first cost as common wood shingles, yet more durable than slate. Sold under a written guarantee that really means something to the buyer.

You can't afford any other kind



Easy to put on

With a hammer, a snip, and horse-sense anybody can roof buildings right with "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles. They need no cleats. They lock on all FOUR sides. Made in only one grade—of 28-gauge semi-hardened sheet steel in the patented "Oshawa" way



"Oshawa" Shingles are an investment, not an expense.

More than 100 farm buildings were damaged in Ontario alone last year by lightning. Not one of them would have been harmed if they'd been "Oshawa"-roofed. These shingles insulate a building—make it safe against every element. Let us tell you what it will cost you to roof the "Oshawa" way. Get our free book 'Roofing Right' before you Roof a Thing



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seed to sprout there must be present warmth, moisture and air (oxygen). In order for these conditions to be present the seed bed should be made fine and firm by the proper use of plow, disc, harrow and roller or packer. If fine and firm, then a very large number of tiny particles of soil come in contact with the seed, and if firmed around it, each one becomes a medium of carrying water to the seed to assist in the work of germination. It has been calculated that as much as 20 bushels in a hundred are in many cases lost through lack of thoroughness in the preparation of the seed bed. Not only do you lose the seed, but the yield is very materially decreased because the plants cannot get a good start without sufficient moisture. If your seed bed is lumpy you may look for lighter yields. Take time to prepare it right. You will gain in the end quicker germination, stockier plants, earlier maturity and increased yields, and superior quality of product.

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Smut can be prevented by the thorough treatment of your seed oats, wheat and barley with proper strength formalin or bluestone. Then why have your crop rejected for smut?

The formalin treatment is preferred to that of bluestone as the after effects of the formalin appear to destroy harmful fungus and bacterial growths.

Formalin is bought from the druggist in the liquid form. It is made up of water and 40 per cent. formaldehyde. If stronger or weaker the farmer cannot use it successfully.

in killing the smut spores at a high temperature. It is better to treat seed the day before using, but it may be done earlier. In case it is done earlier, care should be taken to dry seed thoroughly.

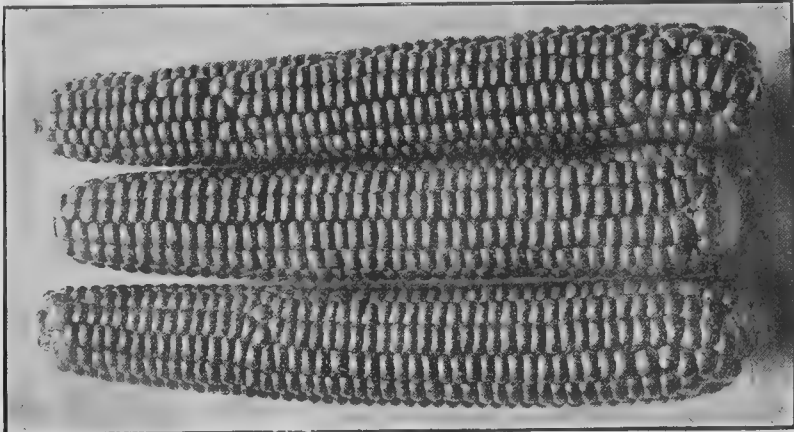
Formalin does not decrease in strength if left standing. The tendency is to increase the strength.

CHANGING SEED.

It is not necessary to change seed in order to get good yields. If seed "runs out" it is because you have not used the grader carefully enough, or you have been sowing from year to year small, immature, scrub seed. What happens to cattle, horses, sheep or swine if scrubs are kept as breeding animals happens also to grain. Breed up a strain of wheat, oats, barley, etc., by sowing only good seed every year.

While writing this article several samples of seed wheat, oats and barley have been examined that contain so high a percentage of cracked, immature, and other variety grains that they should not be sown. Keep the following facts in mind:—

1. Use the fanning mill and grader.
2. Sow only large, plump, mature, whole kernels.
3. Sow no wild oats or other noxious weeds.
4. Prepare a fine, firm seed bed.
5. Cultivate with plow, disc and harrow to kill weeds, pack soil and conserve moisture.
6. Treat all seed grain for the prevention of smut with formalin or bluestone. Be accurate and thorough.
7. Sow a few acres with the best seed you can procure; allow it to get thoroughly ripe, and save for next year's seed.



Manitoba Ripeured Corn (see accompanying article)

The commercial article is usually guaranteed 40 per cent. strength.

TREATMENT FOR WHEAT.

One pound of formalin (be sure you have a pound) to 45 to 50 gallons of water, according to how badly seed is smutted. One gallon will treat two bushels.

Put wheat in long pile on barn floor. Make a trench along the top. Pour solution all the length, one gallon to two bushels. Shovel over four times. Pile in heap, cover with gunny sacks or bankets, and let stand for three hours. Uncover and spread on floor to dry. Hasten the drying.

You may immerse the seed in solution, leave in 30 minutes and then pile in heap, and cover, and treat as in previous method.

Bluestone or copper sulphate:—One pound to eight gallons of water. Dissolve first in warm water, then dilute in wooden vessel and immerse. Allow to stand in bag or basket for ten minutes to drain. Then spread out to dry.

Seed may be sprinkled at rate of one gallon of solution to two bushels of grain.

TREATING OATS AND BARLEY.

The same treatment should be given to oats and barley. Seventy-five to eighty bushels of oats and barley, or one hundred bushels of wheat may be treated with fifty gallons of the solution.

It is well to use formalin in warm weather as the gas is more effective

Manitoba Ripeured Corn.

Arthur Smallpiece, of Bagot, Man., sends us the three cobs of ripened corn shown in the illustration. In sending these to us, he writes:

"I am sending you a sample of corn grown on our farm at Bagot, Man. This is the second year that this variety has matured in this locality. This may be of interest to you."

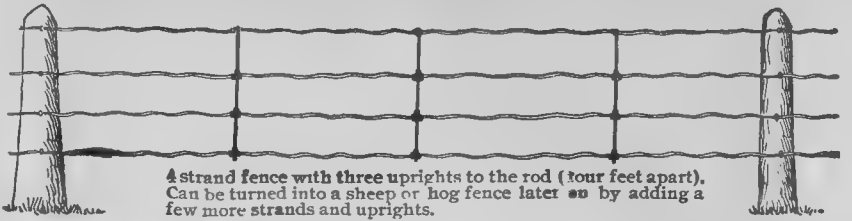
"I am unable to give the name of this variety, but may say that Mrs. McNeil, a resident of this locality, obtained the seed from Ontario some years ago, and has successfully grown it ever since."

"I obtained two ears last spring. It was sown in the garden about the 24th of May, and the ripened cobs were pulled the first week in September. It was sown in drills 2½ ft. apart and the plants were thinned out in bunches of two or three the same distance apart. This corn grows from seven to eight feet in height and is very good before ripe, for table use."

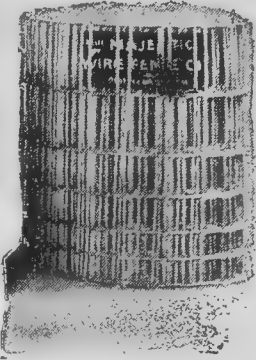
We do not reproduce the photo of this corn in the belief that this is the first of this crop to ripen in Manitoba; we have known of several cases of corn ripening here; we are now simply furnishing our readers with ocular evidence of the success of one grower. At the provincial seed fair at Brandon this winter, several exhibits of ripe corn were shown, many of which however, were squaw corn.

The ears sent in by Mr. Smallpiece are 10 inches in length, and are nicely ripened.

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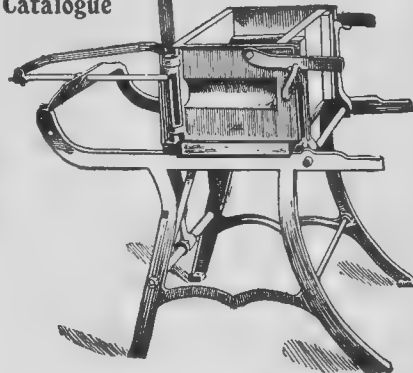
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A Chapter on Planting Nursery Stock.

In his new book, "Horticulture in the North," D. W. Buchanan includes a valuable chapter on the handling and planting of nursery stock. Quite a number of the suggestions given have been offered from time to time in The Nor'-West Farmer, but the subject is again quite seasonable, and we know that the advice given by Mr. Buchanan will come with added weight because of his extensive experience in horticulture in the Canadian West. We have received his consent to publish extracts, and so we present portions of the particular chapter referred to as follows:—

The saying that "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well" applies with double force to the care and planting of trees and nursery stock in general. In our somewhat dry and severe climate, careful planting and good cultivation are especially desirable. Passing along a road a few years ago, the writer had his attention drawn to two men who were planting trees close by. After watching them plant two or three trees, he remarked to his companion that not ten of the trees would grow. The men were certainly doing their work expeditiously, but anything but well. Passing the place later in the season, only very few trees appeared to be alive. Another case: A few years ago several men were observed planting trees around a public property in Winnipeg. The day was bright and warm. The first thing they did was to distribute the trees all around the property wherever they were to be planted. The trees were thrown down in the warm sun to the number of over 100, before any other preparation for planting had been made. Nothing but failure can result from such crude work as this.

A tree out of the ground should be regarded somewhat as a fish out of water, and every care should be given it until it is properly planted again. A fish will live for some little time out of water if its gills are kept moist. A tree will likewise live for some time out of the ground if its roots are kept moist, and it is protected from sun and drying wind. Nursery stock should be unpacked as soon as received. A cool cellar is a good place for unpacking. If the stock is dry it may be buried, root and branch, in damp earth for a time, until thoroughly moistened up, or it may even be immersed in water until completely freshened. If it is not desirable to plant at once, stock in good condition will not take any harm from being kept in a cold cellar for a few days, provided the roots are kept moist and covered with moss or litter. Strawberry plants should not be kept in a dark place.

Trees may be heeled in temporarily in

a moist, shady place, after unpacking, but it is usually desirable to plant stock received in the spring as soon as possible. In heeling in, the roots should be well covered with damp earth.

A good plan is to practice what is called mudding the roots before planting. A hole is dug and into this water is poured and stirred up until a mud bath is formed. The roots of the trees are then placed in the bath. For large trees, they should be planted directly from the bath, taking one at a time as they are required and as the place for planting is made ready. The roots of small trees should not be exposed for an instant. This precaution is particularly necessary in handling evergreens. A few minutes' exposure to the sun on a bright, warm day means death to them. A cool, cloudy day should be selected for planting if possible. Small trees should be carried in buckets of thin mud or water and planted directly from these. Herbaceous plants may be carried in boxes, with a layer of damp moss over them.

PREPARING TO PLANT.

The general principles of planting are much the same, whether the thing to be planted is a strawberry plant or a tree of considerable size. The first thing is to prepare the object in hand for planting. All broken or bruised roots should be cut off, making a slanting cut from the under side upward, so that the cut surface will rest naturally upon the soil. Long, heavy roots should be shortened up. A long, thick root is of little advantage, and is better cut off than planted in a cramped position. New roots will start out from the place where the old root is cut off, and it does not matter much whether these new roots start one foot or two feet from the tree. The top should be cut back in proportion at least to the roots. This is very important, if vigorous, healthy trees are desired. A tree that has been dug up and lost considerable of its roots cannot be expected to support the entire top. It must be given every opportunity to overcome the shock it has received from being torn from the soil. The tree should be pruned out before planting, and the growth of the previous year should be cut back about one-half. All trees, shrubs, bush fruits, etc., should be treated the same way. If trees should be received in a frozen state, they should be buried until they thaw, or they may be left in a cold cellar to thaw slowly, before unpacking. Freezing will not injure hardy stock, provided they are not thawed out by exposure to the air. The fibrous roots of herbaceous plants, like strawberries, may be shortened back before planting, and some of the foliage may be removed. If flower buds are showing, pinch them off.

HOW TO PLANT.

Dig holes considerably larger than the roots, so that the roots can be placed in their natural position and without cramping. Throw the top earth on one side, and the subsoil on the other when digging the hole, and use the mellow, top earth about the roots. Sift in the fine earth about the roots, and be sure that the soil is thoroughly packed around the roots. This rule should be

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Cabbage, Early Express—	Parsley, Moss Curled—1 pkt	row—1 pkt.
1 pkt.	Peas American Wonder—	Squash, Hubbard—1 pkt.
Cabbage, Winningstadt—	1-2 lb.	Sage—1 pkt.
1 pkt.	Parsnip, Cooper's Cham-	Tomato, Manitoba King—
Carrot, Chantenay—1 oz.	pion—1 oz.	1 pkt.
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Cucumber, Emerald—1 pkt		—1 oz.

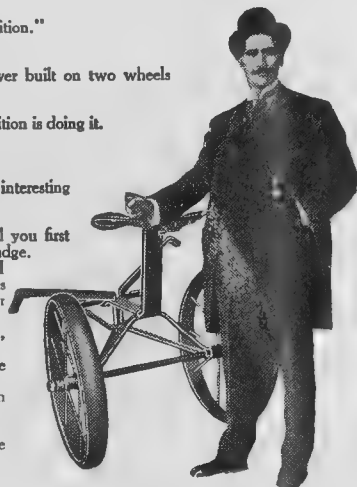
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observed in planting practically everything, from a tree to a small bedding plant. In heavy soil, when damp, it will not require so much pressure to properly firm the soil, but in light or dry soil, all the pressure that can be exerted with the foot is necessary. No air spaces should be left among the roots. With large trees the packing must be done while gradually filling in the earth. The packing should be done among and around the roots, but not on the surface. After the roots are well covered and packed, fill in with loose earth. Do not bank up around trees. It is better to leave a depression around the tree.

If the soil is dry when planting, water thoroughly before filling in with loose earth, leaving the dry, loose earth on the surface. Watering trees is usually not necessary in an ordinary season, but in a very dry year it will be necessary to water newly planted trees. This should be done by removing the loose surface earth and giving the tree a thorough watering, then fill in the loose, dry earth again. This prevents the baking of the surface, which should always be loose. The custom of frequently sprinkling or watering lightly is injurious. It bakes the soil and causes "damping off" in young seedlings. Water thoroughly, if it is required, and then abstain from further applications until it is really needed.

Shrubs or avenue trees are frequently planted in sod. When this is necessary, extra care should be taken in planting. A much larger and deeper hole should be dug, and the tree or shrub should be planted in good earth from the garden. The sod should be removed for a distance of three feet all around the tree, and this space should be kept cultivated, by spading up in the spring and shallower cultivation thereafter. Sod around the trees robs them of moisture. The cultivated space should be kept as level as possible, and not rounded up so as to slope away from the tree.

As a general rule, trees should be planted considerably deeper than they grew in the nursery, but much depends on the character of the soil and the size of the tree. In very heavy, damp soil, it may not be advisable to plant more than a couple of inches deeper than the tree grew; while in very dry locations, where the soil is loose and porous, up to a foot deeper is not too much for a three-year-old tree. Too deep planting on heavy soil will be indicated by a late, slow growth, and sometimes a tendency of the leaves to curl. Trees planted deep in cold soil in April or May have been known to stand until July, or even later, before making new growth. Trees have been known to remain dormant until the following spring, one year from the time of planting. In such cases the top usually dies, and a new growth starts from the root or stem. Trees making a late growth will usually winter kill.

Manure should not be used about the roots of trees. If manure is used, spread it over the surface as a mulch. A good mulch in the fall is always advisable, as a protection to the roots, for retaining moisture, etc. Mulch also keeps the ground cool and moist in summer, but frequent surface cultivation is better. Do not mulch in the spring while the ground is frozen. The theory that mulching on top of the frozen ground in the spring will hold trees back is a fallacy, and the practice is liable to do serious injury to the trees, by keeping their roots encased in frost, while the tops are exposed to a warm temperature. Frost at the roots will not keep fruit trees from blossoming. In planting large trees in hard soil setting off a charge of dynamite in the hole will loosen up the earth and reduce the necessary labor.

WHAT TO PLANT.

This will depend upon the tastes of the individual. Whether it be fruits or ornamental trees, the same general rules apply as to the selection of stock. Most people make the mistake of trying to secure large plants. A good root is of more importance than a large top. A compact, fibrous root is better than a large, thick root. In moist, mild climates larger trees may be handled with greater safety than here. In our clim-

ate best results will be obtained by planting young trees. The best age for planting most trees and shrubs is two years, and it must be remembered that trees at two years, grown here, are not nearly as large as trees of the same age grown farther south. An apple tree, for instance, grown here will usually range from three to four feet when two years old. Farther south, trees of six feet at two years are common. If large trees are supplied, the purchaser will be fairly safe in concluding that the trees have been brought in from the south. Even in our short seasons, however, the growth of vigorous stock is frequently surprising. Frequently nothing is gained by planting large trees. Healthy young trees will often outgrow much larger ones in the course of two or three years, and make stronger and handsomer trees. The reason for this is easily explained. Large trees have to be cut back so severely in order to give them a fair chance of life, that their form is often seriously injured, and an unsightly tree is the result. If they are not cut back, they will likely remain puny and delicate, or die. It is a severe shock to the tree to dig it up and move it to a new location. It suffers in the loss of roots and from being out of its natural element for a time. The loss of roots to the small tree is proportionately not as great, and the shock of removal not nearly as severely felt. The small tree will recover much more quickly, and will frequently make a larger and better tree in a few years than trees of double or treble the size at the time of planting. Those who are in a hurry to secure large trees often defeat the very object they have in view by planting large specimens. At the same time quite large trees may sometimes be successfully handled, where it is necessary to move them only short distances. In this case they should be handled with a large clump of earth upon the roots.

When trees are required in large numbers for shelter belts, wind breaks, or forest plantations, it is best to secure plants one year old. They are not nearly as expensive and require very much less labor in planting.

Plant Trees Deeply.

It is a well known fact that trees should be planted, particularly in a dry country, a little lower than they were before transplanting. The reason for this is very evident, and still when the planter is through with most trees we find them with the old earth mark from one to three inches above the ground. At the Beresford institute a successful tree grower said that he early learned that planting trees on a ridge or back furrow in Dakota meant loss, while planting them in a slightly hollow strip almost invariably meant success. A prominent tree and fruit grower of Minnesota recommends plowing out a shallow "dead furrow" where trees are to be planted, and making the holes—large ones—in the bottom of it. This, it is claimed, is the only way to insure the trees being low enough to insure all water running towards instead of away from them.—Dakota Farmer.

Sweet peas should never be planted in the shade. They appear to do best in a spot where the air circulates freely

all about them.

When we plant trees we are doing what we can to make our planet a more wholesome and happier place for those who come after us, if not for ourselves.

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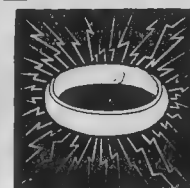
We can sell you a farm cheaper than any real estate firm in the West, simply because the land we sell is our own; you do not need much cash to buy from us; write for particulars.

FARMERS' COLONIZATION AND SUPPLY COMPANY,
6 Stanley Block, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ALAMO Portable Gasoline Engines

are made in sizes from nine to thirty horse power. They are the ideal power for the farm, being light, and mounted on strong steel trucks.

Send for Circular to
Cooper Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd.
313 DONALD STREET, WINNIPEG



ELECTRO-CHEMICAL Rheumatic Rings . . .

Guaranteed to Cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia, also Female Disorders arising from Uric Acid. The Electro-Chemical Ring is not an ignorant charm or faith cure, but a scientific medium for the elimination of uric acid from the blood. The secret, the power, the merit in this ring lies in the combination of the various metals of which the ring is made. No matter what the trouble is, if it is caused by excess of uric acid, the Electro-Chemical Ring will effect a cure. Looks just like any other ring, can be worn day and night. We guarantee these rings to do all we claim, or will refund the money. Send size of finger when ordering. Mailed to any address on receipt of \$1.00.

The F. E. KARN CO., Limited
COR. QUEEN & VICTORIA STS. TORONTO, CAN.



A Well-Known Firm Re-Organized.

The Royal Manufacturing Company, Limited, have taken over all the assets of the Norris Implement Co., of Winnipeg, and will continue to run the factory and to manufacture the same goods, which included the Fosston wind-stackers, Monarch self-feeder, Caswell adjustable belt guide, Closz adjustable sieves and chaffers, oil-pumps, etc. In addition to these, they intend to put out a number of new lines. The following gentlemen form the executive of the company: H. T. Helgeson, president; C. S. Whitworth, vice-president and manager; and G. E. Norris, secretary. Under this management a successful future is in store for the company, and, as they intend putting out the best of goods, and giving complete satisfaction to their customers, they are safe in expecting the liberal patronage of farmers and machine men.

The Sawyer and Massey Catalog.

Replete with descriptive illustrations from cover to cover, the Sawyer & Massey 1907 catalog goes out over Western Canada, describing a line of machinery that was first manufactured in Canada 71 years ago. The company has experienced a great increase in business during the last five years, making necessary a grand expansion of works and plant. They have been particular to keep the needs of the West before them, and the result is a line of machinery that has been remarkably successful. With 1907 improvements it will probably more than sustain its past record. Their catalog is yours for mentioning this paper in asking for it.

The Tiger Thresher Line.

The big yellow face of the tiger that looks at you from the cover of Gaar Scott & Co.'s 1907 catalog you come to regard as a friend, as you look through its pages and study the construction of the Gaar-Scott machines. The tiger represents the rapidity and the thoroughness with which they do their work. The catalog is finely illustrated throughout, and accurate descriptions of the important parts are given. Exact dimensions of parts are presented in the specification tables. Another interesting booklet is also being sent out, entitled Tiger Truths, in which users of Gaar-Scott machines tell what they think, and endeavor to help their brothers on the road to "clean-grain, clear-cash" threshing. If you write the company's branches at Winnipeg or Regina, telling where you saw this notice, they will be glad to send you their literature.

A Fairbanks-Morse Engine.

The usefulness of the little 2 h.p. Jack-of-all-trades engine is doubtless pretty strongly impressed upon all farmers and farmers' wives, who require power of some kind to lighten the work of the farm. It will pump water, run a cream separator, run a churn, grind feed or any one of the thousand lighter duties for which a handy, moveable farm power can be employed. With the busy season coming on, a handy little engine would certainly save a great deal of hard work.

A good line of threshing engines are also put out by the same company, who manufacture all the intermediate sizes from the Jack-of-all-trades up to the threshing type. Their catalog would probably be useful to you just now, and they will be glad to send it to those who merely mention that they are readers of this paper.

"Superior" Catalogs.

Two particularly fine catalogs have been recently issued by the Superior Drill Company Division, of Springfield, Ohio. A large part of the merit of

these excellent catalogs lies in the fine illustrations, full of detail, and the comprehensive descriptions accompanying them. Mr. Ralph, the writer, has ability to tell the whole story in a few words, and you seldom find catalogs so well worth reading that require so little of your time. If interested in disks or seeders, you had better write the Winnipeg branch of the company for the catalogs, and have a look over them at your leisure. Don't forget to mention The Nor'-West Farmer when writing.

Interesting to Prospective Builders.

A good quality of plaster is an important requisite for the new house, and everyone is interested in getting the best obtainable at right price. Anyone intending to build will do well to investigate the quality and price of the article put on the market by the Manitoba Gypsum Co. This enterprising firm has had a very rapid growth, and enjoys the reputation of putting out a very superior line of plastering material. When writing them for prices, etc., it will be to your advantage to mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Interesting to Shippers of Hogs and Other Live Stock.

Readers will notice in this issue the announcement of J. Y. Griffin & Co., of Winnipeg, that they are desirous of buying direct from the farmers. This progressive firm is right in the front rank, is handling a large turn over, and we believe it will be to farmers' interests to communicate with them when ready to ship stock, telling them where you saw their announcement and getting from them their best prices.

Hay and Litter Carriers and Barn Fittings.

The well known Loudon Mach'y. Co. are ready for business with a larger supply of goods in their Winnipeg warehouse, and in transit, than ever before. Their goods are in wide use all over the United States, they are well established in Ontario and Eastern Canada, and have won a great number of friends in Western Canada in a very short time. Their line includes, in addition to the hay and litter carriers, the most approved stacking devices, and stable fittings, such as cow stanchions, barn door hangers, etc. You will do well to watch their announcements in this paper, and also send for a catalog, if thinking of getting anything in their line.

The Eclipse Harrow Cart.

Trudging up and down all day in the soft yielding soil, after a harrow becomes very tiresome and monotonous. Nowadays it is quite unnecessary. The harrow cart is in quite general use, and it is quite safe to say that one should be attached to every harrow.

The Harmer Implement Co. draw attention in this issue to the "Eclipse" as being an excellent one to use. They can quickly fill orders, we believe, if your dealer does not happen to have the carts in stock, and it would pay you, if you are getting one, to write them for information and prices.

Why Pay Duty?



Why should you—a Canadian—give the preference to an imported ammunition to the detriment of your own purse, without any improvement in quality?

Dominion Ammunition

is made in Canada by Canadians from the best materials and by the best workmen. Its quality has been proved beyond doubt.

The price is lower because there is no duty to pay.

This trademark guarantees quality.



DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO., Ltd., Montreal.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

Your Address Wanted The Maison Jules & Charles

Canada's largest manufacturers of and dealers in high grade Hair Goods will send their latest beautifully illustrated catalogue free to any address. If you need a wavy switch, a pompadour, front, bang, wave, curl, wig, toupee or transformation, our catalogue will tell you how to order by mail.

The value of our goods is known from coast to coast, hence our enormous mail order business. Write for a catalogue to-day.



The Maison Jules & Charles
431 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

Binder Twine

Co-operation

Eight Thousand Farmers



As farmers, you still keep mopping off your brows, not from excessive heat, but from the burdens of monopoly and combine which continue rampant in the land. Millers' combine, cars, elevators, coal and wood shortage, all under the same bann. Farmers' incomes virtually cut in two, and getting worse every day. We want farmer agents in every district from the Atlantic to the Pacific, no others need apply. Move quickly. Stand by our **Red Star** and **Special Manila**, and you will make no mistake.

Farmers' Binder Twine Co., Ltd.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, General Manager

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO



We especially request that all letters intended for this department be addressed to The Boys' and Girls' Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

A Little Experiment with Seeds.

Here is a little experiment that the boys and girls can easily carry out, and that will furnish something of interest that you can show your parents and any neighbors who happen to come to your place:—

Take about two cupfuls or more of wheat out of the bin from which your father is taking his seed wheat, spread it out on the table, and pick out 50 of the very largest, plumpest, best looking grains you can find; also select 50 small, light looking ones. Now take a box about 12 inches long, 9 inches wide, and about 8 or 10 inches deep. Fill the box with nice soil to within about three inches of the top. Then set the large seeds in rows across one half of the box and the small ones in similar rows across the other end. If the rows are about two inches apart and the seeds half an inch apart in the rows, it will do first-rate. Now cover the seeds all up with about two inches of fine earth; if it is screened through a wheat sieve it will be all the better, and there will be no lumps to prevent any of the plants from coming up. Water the soil as much as is necessary and set it in a place where there will be enough heat to make the grains grow. Look after the box properly and just watch the difference in the plants from the two classes of seeds.

A Day's Berry Picking in the Mountains.

Deloraine, Man.

Dear Editor.—I will describe a day's berry picking in Turtle Mountains. My mother and brother and I started away about eight o'clock. We had six miles to go until we reached the edge of the bush. When we had gone about four and a half miles, we met two other women going berry picking too. So we all went together. We all drove until noon, and I thought we had driven into another world. We stopped then and had our dinner, and then started at the berries. Mother and the other women seemed to be picking hard at something, but I could not at first see what it was. We did not get many berries. About five o'clock I got on the buggy seat and called at them to come on home. Two old squaws heard me and came to see if I was lost. Mother and the other women soon came and we struck for home. It was nine o'clock at night when we got home. I always wanted to go berry picking, but I have got enough of it now.—George G. Rankin. (Aged 10.)

About the Farm Animals.

Roughdown, Cooking Lake, Alta.

Dear Editor.—The past has been an awful winter for both people and stock; at least, I think so, although all of our animals are looking fine and fat. We had a little calf on Valentine's day, a tiny little pet, perhaps, but she is very bright and, although she is only a week old, she is cunning already and knows when we go in to milk the cows, for as soon as the door is opened she begins to bellow and keeps it up until she gets her milk. We have named her after the day on which she was born, but we call her Tiny, for Valentine seems a big name for so small a calf. We have a cow that is very thin, and although we try to tempt her with dainties, it is but seldom that she will take them. This winter, though, she is feeding better than we have ever known her to before. She lies down, too, in

such uncomfortable positions. We found her one morning standing on her head, and in the evening she was doing it again. It would have killed any of the other cattle but that one. About two months ago a two-year-old heifer fell into the gutter and broke her back, so we had to kill her, and a month afterward one of the cows ran her horn right into our ram's (Billy's) kidneys. The poor thing was very fond of fighting and left no offence unavenged and he usually came off best in his wars, but though he did not exactly die fighting, he died through fighting. Our dog has pups. They were born out in the cold, and they were all frozen except two. Those two are just beginning to walk about. One of them weighs five pounds, four ounces, and the other two pounds, six ounces. There is quite a bit of difference between the two pups, isn't there? I remain, your truly, Daisy Walton.

Girl's Essay on Alberta.

Knee Hill Valley, Alta.

Dear Editor,—I am sending you a description of the province in which I live. Alberta has a splendid climate, while its beautiful prairies are well fitted for agricultural work. Even the month of July is never uncomfortably hot, while the nights are always cool. The snow melts about March, but the frost does not come out till about May 1st. The fall is the best part of the year, however.

The greater number of people are engaged in agricultural pursuits, as the mineral wealth of the country is not yet developed. Cattle and horses seem to do well on the prairie grass. The chief crops are barley, oats, and wheat. All the hardier vegetables can be grown with success. Poultry do well here. Almost any kind of fowl can be raised.

Although game is well protected by the law, still one can get something almost all the year round, as everything has its season. Prairie chicken, grouse and partridge are the chief birds eaten. The partridge is the chief kind of wild birds good for cooking purposes. Wild ducks are also nice. I have heard it said that when the country was first settled many a person would have starved if it had not been for the wild rabbits, of which there were a great many in the early days. But now there are not so many except in the fall. I have tasted them and thought them very nice, as they taste almost exactly like chicken. But their appearance is so much like a cat's that it turns some people against them. Now and again one hears of deer being seen and still more seldom of one being shot. The meat of the deer tastes a good deal like beef. Of late quite a number of wild cats have been seen. I do not think they would hurt anyone unless they were cornered. A neighbor of ours killed two one evening.

We have beautiful flowers in Alberta. The first one is the crocus, a purplish colored flower. Then come the violets and a host of others too numerous to mention. The prettiest of all, I think, is the wild rose. The saskatoon has a pretty white blossom, or rather blossoms, for there are a great many on each bush.

Poplar, willow, tamarac, and several kinds of evergreens grow in Alberta. Poplar and willow are the most plentiful trees around here. Tamarac grows on the Saskatchewan river. Balm of Gilead is also found here. Birch and hazel are found in some places. The hazel nut is nice for eating. Wood is not very plentiful around here. Yours truly, Bella McArthur (aged 13).

Picture

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Very fine make. First class goods only

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Orders promptly attended to.

The Western News Agency

572 Main Street,

P.O. BOX 3 WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canadian, English and American Periodicals

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NEVER LEAK CONGO ROOFING ALWAYS RELIABLE

Congo is good enough for a factory filled with valuable machinery, and cheap enough for a poultry house.

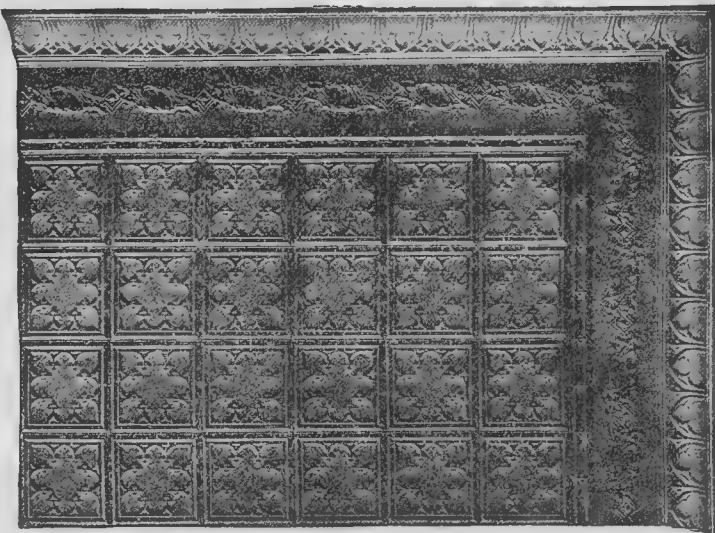
Anybody can lay it.

Unlike many ready roofings it is coated on both sides, so it won't rot. People who use Congo call it the "never-leak roof."

The free Sample tells the story. Send for it to-day.

Buchanan-Foster Co., Philadelphia, Pa.;
J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Winnipeg, Man.;
E. G. Prior & Co., Victoria, B.C., Agents.

NEW DESIGNS



Metal Ceilings and Sidewalls

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF FULL LINES

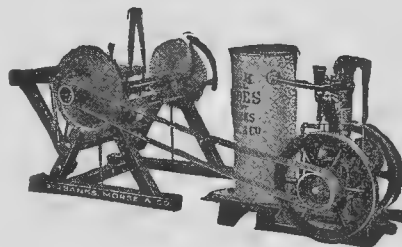
Of Metal Building Materials including Safe Lock Steel Shingles, Siding and Corrugated Sheets

CLARE & BROCKEST

246 Princess St.,

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Manitoba



SOME WON'T BELIEVE IT

A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H.P. Jack-of-all-Trades

GASOLINE ENGINE

will saw wood as fast as two men can handle it. It also pumps water, shells corn, grinds feed, makes butter, runs cream separator, in fact furnishes power for all farm purposes. Every farmer should have one

Cut out this complete advertisement and send it to

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LTD. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me (without charge) particulars about Jack-of-all-Trades Engine for farm use.

I may want a H.P. Name
Engine for Address Prov.

SHIP YOUR

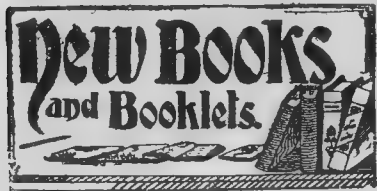
BUTTER and EGGS

to us and we will pay you the highest price for them IN CASH at once.

CHARREST & BARTRAM

296 MAIN STREET

WINNIPEG.



The Tariff and the Trusts.

One of the most prominent questions agitating the public mind to-day is how to control the great trusts that are constantly gaining power throughout the country. The feature of business history during the past quarter century has been the concentration of wealth into the hands of comparatively few people. In order that this condition may be altered, and it is almost generally admitted to be an undesirable state of affairs from the standpoint of the general public, it is essential that we have a clear understanding of the factors that have contributed to the formation and continuance of trusts. One of the very best works that we have seen dealing with this question is a book just to hand entitled *The Tariff and the Trusts*, written by Franklin Pierce of the New York Bar.

In discussing the work Prof. Goldwin Smith says: "It is not only a most decisive confutation of the Protectionist fallacy, but a rich repertory of illustrative facts. If anything can successfully contend against the passion for the accumulation of wealth, entrenched as it is in political power, Mr. Franklin Pierce's reasoning, supported by his array of results of experience, will prevail."

George A. Fuller, Master of the New York State Grange, Philadelphia, N. Y., says: "I consider it the most useful contribution to the literature on the trust question ever published. * * * absolute fairness in dealing with a question that few men have the ability to discuss without being influenced in their judgment by the traditions and policies of their favorite political party. He has given us a treatise * * * which appeals to men's reason and common sense, regardless of their party affiliations. The chapter entitled 'A Talk With Farmers,' is unique in its force and simplicity, and in the crushing force of its logic."

To such recommendations we need add nothing. The book is neatly bound in cloth and contains 385 pages. It is published by the Mac-Millan Company, of New York, and may be obtained for \$2 through *The Nor-West Farmer*.

Don't put Money in a Letter

When remitting by mail, use

Dominion Express

MONEY ORDERS

Payable everywhere

CHEAPEST - - MOST CONVENIENT
ABSOLUTELY SAFE

Money promptly refunded or a new Order issued **FREE OF CHARGE** if original is lost or delayed in the mail.

NO - RED - TAPE.



Write for our circulars on **Portable Well Drilling Machines and Driller supplies** **LONDON WELL DRILLING MACHINE COMPY., London, Ont.**

LADIES wanted to take orders for our Tailored Skirts. Write to-day for full particulars. Central Skirt Co., Room 5 F, Coote Bldg., London, Ont.



FROST MAPLE LEAF ORNAMENTAL FENCE

WHAT a vivid contrast there is in the appearance of a place which is fronted with a broken-down picket fence and one with a Frost Maple Leaf Ornamental Fence.

The former gives the place an appearance of untidiness and hard times, while the latter adds to it an air of neatness, refinement and prosperity.

And the contrast is not in the looks alone, but in the value of the property as well. A poor, unsightly fence detracts from the value of the property, while a neat, substantial fence increases its value largely.

So when putting up a fence it will pay you to secure the best—the Frost Maple Leaf Ornamental Fence. It's a distinctly ornamental fence at a price within the reach of every land owner. It is constructed after the same careful manner as the famous Frost Wire Fences—is substantial and durable, as well as handsome in appearance. We have an almost endless variety of designs—every particular requirement can be perfectly suited.

And this strong, substantial, attractive Frost Maple Leaf Ornamental Fence is cheaper than wood. It will outlive three or four picket or wooden fences—will last a lifetime.

Its first cost is insignificant compared with the additional value it gives to the land. In a few years a Frost Maple Leaf Ornamental Fence will pay for itself several times in the increasing dollar value it adds to your property.

Over 1,000,000 feet of Frost Maple Leaf Ornamental Fence is in use in Canada to-day. How many feet are you going to add to its total this year?

With an ornamental fence you want an ornamental gate. Frost Ornamental Gates have a special design in scroll work, and any owner will feel proud of his purchase.

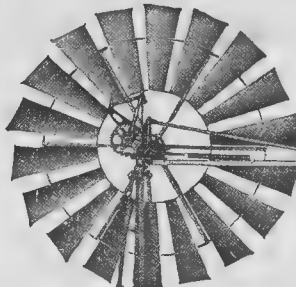
You, of course, want to know more about Frost Ornamental Fences and Gates, and a request will bring a neatly-illustrated Catalogue.

FROST WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED

Hamilton, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.

"Frost" Fence

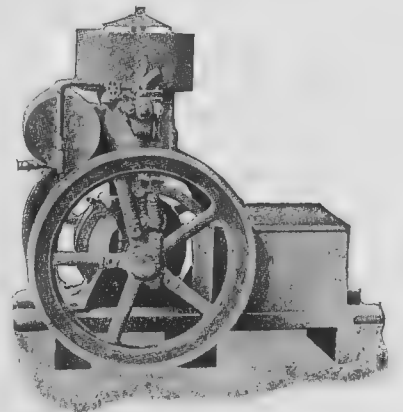
SAVE WORK DURING THE BUSY SEASON



"THE MANITOBA"

Manitoba Gasoline Engines can be furnished in all sizes. They will run the cream separator, pump water, saw wood, and do any similar work for which a reliable farm power is required. They run without trouble, and give long service. Satisfied customers endorse our claims. Write for catalogue.

The Manitoba Windmill will furnish power to pump water, grind feed, and do other jobs that would take much of your time and strength or else be left undone. It will give you good service and long service.



GASOLINE ENGINES 24 & 26 H.P.

Manitoba Windmill and Pump Company, Limited

Manufacturers

Box 301

BRANDON, MAN.

VALUE, NOT LOWEST COST.

You want an outfit that will drill your wells quickly. Long, rapid stroke. Tee Boiler, Reverse Engine, Ropes and Tools complete. We issue several catalogues. Tell us what you want. We do the rest. Our Machine is easy to operate. Works right. **Crown Drilling Machine Co., Akron, Ohio.** A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd., Toronto. Winnipeg, Vancouver. Williams & Wilson, Montreal.



LADIES

Get what you want by writing for our Catalogue. Rubber Goods of every description, Toilet and Sick Room Supplies, Drugs and Patent Remedies. We sell fifty per cent cheaper than any other house.

The F. E. KARN CO., Limited
Canada's Largest Drug House
Cor. Queen & Victoria Sts., Toronto



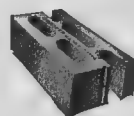
HIDES AND FURS

The season for heavy receipts in Hides and Furs will soon commence. Remember that we are large exporters and make a specialty of consignments. Do not fail to communicate with us when you have any to offer.

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., LTD.

P. O. Box 484, 172 to 176 King Street,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Write for Price List.

The MIRACLE Cement Block Machines are the best.



If you intend to build a house or barn let us tell you how to build cheaply and yet get the best. Warm and Durable.

F. H. PRATT & CO., 76 Lombard St., Winnipeg.



The Call of the Hills.

For some the summons of the streets,
For some the calling of the sea—
Whose song unceasing beats and beats—
But my green hills they call to me.

The green hills that I used to know,
Whose trees reach up slim finger-tips
To grow some onions? I fear not.
To kiss the wild red roses' lips
And drink their dew in honey sips.

The green hills—aye, they have a song
That none may fashion into words;
Now faintly soft, now surging strong,
Now blended melody of birds,
And eve calls of the lowing herds.

So in my dreams I wander still
To where the little path is flung
From vale to vale and hill to hill,
The nodding, drowsing blooms
among—

Where that clear call is given tongue.

For some the hailing of the street,
For some the calling of the sea—
But ever soft and low and sweet,
My good green hills they call to me.

Marie.

"And you, Jacques," said the factor, turning his fishy eyes upon a stalwart voyageur who was leaning negligently against the wall, with one foot upon a bale of fox skins, "may take the third boat. You will have Johnson's men, and his provisions. See that they are transferred from his boat to yours at once. They are not quite as fresh as they should be, but that is Johnson's fault. He has been drunk ten days and the provisions were packed so carelessly they got damp in the boat. I will have the ammunition and traps sent down within an hour. Penetrate deeper into the wilderness this time, Jacques, and see if you cannot do better with your skins. Average a pack of at least two hundred for each man, and do not return until you get them, if it should take a year. You will start this afternoon."

Jacques did not drop his foot from the bale of skins nor did his face change its peaceful serenity.

"Seven days from this afternoon, factor, if you please," he said. "Remember I came in last night, and have been away six months. I have money to spend."

"This afternoon," repeated the factor sharply. "It does not do to offend the company, and your money will keep. All the others have been here for a week or ten days, true, but they have spent their money in drinking and gambling, and now go back empty handed. It is for your good that I return you so soon."

"Thank you, factor," dryly. Then, thoughtfully, "My boat brought in more and better skins than any in the company's service this last trip, and now you call for improvement and give me Johnson's gang, the most worthless and dangerous in the whole country. I know all of them, and know that not one will work if lying or fighting can keep him from it. Moreover, you have paid Johnson's men off chiefly in whiskey, most of which they have hidden among their private stores. This means they will drink and fight for three months to come, or until I can obtain the liquor and destroy it. You understand, I shall have to fight every one of my men, and perhaps kill a few of them before I can exact obedience from the rest. And still more, you tell me to go to a wilder country, and maybe remain a year. What do you mean, factor?"

Jacques' voice had not risen above its ordinary quiet tone, but there was something in his eyes which made the other men in the room look curiously from him to the factor. There was a saying among them that Jacques

never barked before he bit, and that always it was better to be square and straightforward with him, and if possible friendly; but if one could not be than, then be an open enemy, but never anything that was doubtful.

"Mean?" answered the factor harshly, "why, just what I have said, of course. You will start this afternoon, or break with the company. You know what that amounts to in this wilderness?"

"Oui," composedly; "I have seen it. Everybody scared, with averted eyes, say you can't come in house to eat, can't come in store to buy things, can't stop in camp to rest. Everywhere you go, folks shake heads, drive you off maybe. But," and now his foot came down from the bale and rested squarely upon the floor, "I have never been driven from anything, factor, not one time. When they try to drive off, I go straight ahead, like I'm going now. If the company wants me seven days from this afternoon I will be ready. Now I belong to nobody but myself. And I've got business to attend to."

"What?"

The word was unpremeditated, and slipped out before the factor intended. Too late he bit his lips. Jacques looked at him with a challenging glint in his direct gaze.

"I'm going to win Marie Lechand, factor," he said coolly. "I obtained her word the last time I was here. Now, we will arrange for the wedding."

All the onlookers held their breath and either dropped their gaze to their feet or stared fixedly at the opposite wall. No one looked at the factor. Jacques waited a moment, then strode out.

He went directly to the boarding house where he always stopped when at headquarters. The half-breed owner met him with a troubled look on his face.

"I'm sorry, Jacques," he began, "but the house is full."

"That's all right, Jean. I've been used to sleeping on the floor. Just

Keep the Boys Near to Nature



With a STEVENS

Make manly men of them—strong of arm, quick of eye and steady of nerve. There is nothing a boy enjoys more than a good gun, and there are no better or safer guns made than "Stevens."

A BIG BOOK, FREE

describing Stevens guns and rifles of every sort and style, for hunter, marksman, girl or boy. 140 pages. Sent free to any one interested in guns, sending 4c. to cover postage. Ask your dealer and insist on Stevens. If he cannot supply, write to us.

STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.,
345 Pine St., Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.

MONEY SAVED

By Trading with us.

A few of our prices: Sugar, 20 lbs. for \$1. best Santos Roasted Coffee, 20c. per lb.; Bacon, 16c. per lb.; Lard, 10-pail for \$1.40. We pay the freight to any railway station in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Western Ontario. Write us for complete price list—it is FREE. Try us, and be convinced that dealing with us is money in your pocket.

NORTHWESTERN SUPPLY HOUSE,

259-261 STANLEY STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

These Birds WILL PAY

Barred Plymouth Rocks
(The General Purpose Breed)

White Plymouth Rocks
(Reliable Early Layers)

Buff Plymouth Rocks
(Best bred Strain in Canada)

Silver Laced Wyandottes
(They stand the Cold)

Golden Wyandottes
(Beauty and Utility)

Buff Orpingtons (Big and Handsome)

White Wyandottes
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fix a blanket in the hall or on the piazza."

He was about to enter, but the owner placed a detaining hand upon his arm, at the same time bringing his face closer.

"I don't dare," he whispered, with a sharp glance around. "I'm your friend, Jacques, you know; but I'm afraid to offend the factor. He sent word that I mustn't take you in. He said they would have room for you at Armand's."

Armand's! Jacques whistled under his breath and looked perplexed. Armand's was directly on the river, with a big bar room and many tables for gambling, but with little accommodation for permanent boarders. There was a pretense at law elsewhere, but the line was drawn outside of Armand's. Once in, visitors made their own laws and executed them, according to momentary impulse. The place had the reputation of being the wildest and wickedest house in the country, and therefore was very popular with the river men, who were always clamoring for lodging. It was said that a person had half a chance of coming out with his life, and none at all of coming out with any money. Jacques had more than once tried to obtain lodging there, but had always found the place full. And now, apparently, the factor had ordered them to make room for him—why?

But as he went toward Armand's the reason came to him suddenly. The loss of his money or a knife thrust or bullet would be just as satisfactory to the factor as a long journey into the wilderness, and it would be cheaper.

He paused involuntarily, but only for an instant. Then he strode on again, his jaws set. He had dared the factor and his power, now he would dare Armand's. It was weakness to turn from anything in front. A man who could do that was not worthy of Marie. The factor had won her father and mother and all her relatives; but Marie herself had given her heart to him. And what was six months' absence? A girl who had once given her heart would remain true forever.

As he entered Armand's, a dozen voyageurs—wild, reckless men he had met at various places in the wilderness or along the river—crowded about him. A boisterous welcome was natural; but some way he fancied theirs to be too cordial and insistent, and a thought of the factor's possible influence here also crossed his mind. Half a dozen men had him by the hands, the arms, the shoulders, hurrying him toward the bar. But a few steps from it he planted his feet squarely upon the floor and shook himself vigorously, sending them sprawling to the right and left, as a bear might have shaken off a lot of terriers.

"Easy, easy, messieurs," he cautioned; "too much cordiality overcomes me. I drink when I please, and not when ordered."

Recovering quickly, the voyageurs threw themselves back upon him, this time roughly.

"Mordieu!" one of them cried, angrily, "at Armand's a man drinks when he is told, whether he wishes or not, and a newcomer toasts all ahead of him. Bien, there are ten of us here, you will drink ten good healths, or we will pour the ten drinks down your throat, eh, mes bons hommes?" and as he spoke the man's hands clutched viciously at Jacques' collar.

But even as a menacing "Oui," "oui" sounded from all sides, Jacques' right hand swung around, caught the fellow by the shoulder,

and a moment later there were a few quick steps toward a window, with a struggling, blaspheming man borne at arms' length above their heads, then a loud crash of glass, followed by a splash in the river twenty feet below.

"Do any more of you wish a bath?" demanded Jacques, whirling upon them grimly. "I thought we were old acquaintances, but you don't seem to remember me very well." He waited a few moments; but though they swore under their breaths, not one offered to advance with those eyes glinting menace at them. He turned contemptuously to the bartender. "Let some one show me to my room," he said. "I was ready to take a drink with these men, and to play a game or two if they wished; but not to remain long, for I have a call to make. Now I will not even touch glasses with them. Bah! they are not voyageurs, but cheap lick-spittles the factor hires to get a man drunk and rob him. Tomorrow I may want to break some more windows with them."

An hour later Jacques was on his way toward the cabin of Gaspard Lechand, in the edge of the woods. More than one hand had slipped nervously toward a knife as he passed through the barroom to the door at Armand's. A hundred yards from the cabin he paused under a clump of trees and placed his fingers to his lips, sending forth the sweet, far-reaching call of the hermit thrush. It had been their old signal. A few seconds, and a girl appeared at the doorway. Again the signal sounded, softer and more persuasive. The girl hesitated but an instant, then sprang down the steps and hurried toward the clump of trees. But half way there she suddenly paused, throwing back her head and raising her arms, despairingly, it almost seemed to the watcher. Then she turned and sped swiftly toward the cabin. Twice, thrice, the signal went after her, imperative, tender, entreat-



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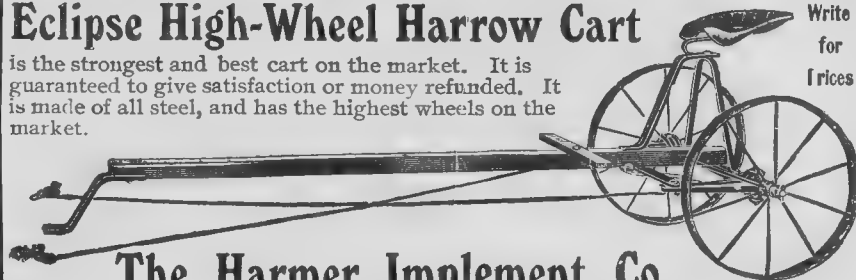
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ng; but she only went the more swiftly. Jacques waited until she reached the steps, to see if she would return; but she did not even look back. Then he left the trees and strode straight to the cabin door. But though he knocked and waited, and knocked again, no one came.

The next day and the next he went to the trees and signaled, and to the door and knocked, but in vain. On the fourth morning he found the factor and Gaspard Lechand sitting on the steps.

"I wish to see Marie, Gaspard," said Jacques, civilly.

"Marie is sick," answered Gaspard shortly, without offering to rise. "Besides, she does not wish to see you."

"No, she does not wish to see you, Jacques," added the factor, smilingly. "I heard her say that."

In the evening Jacques returned to the clump of trees, and the voice of the hermit thrush was heard for an hour, rising and falling in impassioned entreaty and expostulation and love. The following day he was there again, and to the door of the cabin.

So the seven days went by, and on the last Jacques was at the river bank, examining the third boat and making preparation for the long journey into the wilderness. The factor had suddenly grown affable, and said that the disobedience would be overlooked in view of the past faithful service.

During these last days the factor had been openly exultant, and now as the preparations for departure were being made, a brilliant idea occurred to him and was immediately carried out. He had his own gaily painted boat filled with cushions, and sent an invitation for Marie and her family to go out on the river with him. He would take them directly past Jacques, just as his rival was ready to start for the wilderness. That would be triumph indeed.

As they came down, Jacques was standing less than ten feet away, his arms folded across his chest and his eyes fixed gravely upon them. Not until she was almost to the water's edge did Marie look up; then something in Jacques' direct gaze seemed to draw her own, for her eyes lifted and looked straight into his.

A quick thrill passed through her and almost involuntarily, it seemed, she stepped from the group.

"Is it true, Jacques?" she called clearly.

"What true," he answered sternly, "that I love you? Yes."

"No, no, no! That you have a wife up there in the wilderness?"

"I have never thought of other wife than you, Marie, and never shall," he answered.

"But they said you had an Indian wife up there, and that you wanted me for a white one here."

Her party had crowded about her, trying to draw her back into their midst; but at the low ring which came into the voice they all drew back, their faces whitening.

"All of them; my father and mother, the factor, your own boatmen, all." She gazed keenly, comprehendingly, from the shifting eyes of her own people to Jacques; then with a scornful, renouncing sweep of her arm, she stepped to her lover's side and placed her hand within his. "I ought to have believed you, Jacques," she said simply, "but they were my own father and mother and your own boatmen. There were so many and I was afraid. I was wrong. I shall never doubt again."

Jacques arm closed about her.

"Yes, you may trust me, Marie," he said. Then to the factor, "You can let Baptiste or some other man have charge of the third boat. It is all ready to start. As for me, I shall take my own boat lower down the wharf. It is not so large as this, but it is strong and seaworthy, and in it are a few provisions which I bought with my own money. You need not sell us anything, and you may refuse us shelter in your camps and boats; but do not let any of your men offer violence. You know how I can use a knife and a gun and my fists, and I have two to protect now instead of one. We shall go to Lisgard's.

twenty miles below here, where there is a priest, then on to the mouth of the great river where I have friends. Come, Marie."—By Frank H. Sweet, in Rural Magazine.

The Enjoyment of the Spring-time.

This is the season of the year when the locked-in dweller of the city, if the springs of his life have not entirely dried up, feels a restless desire to break loose from his imprisonment in shop or office, and to rush away to the country where the sap is stirring, the buds are swelling, and the smell of the fresh soil fills the air.

It is difficult for anyone who has never lived in the large cities to appreciate how little change the seasons may bring to those who live in crowded, steam heated blocks, where storey after storey is divided into tenements, and perhaps twenty-five or thirty families all live under the one roof. Yet every large city has its hundreds of such buildings, and even in Winnipeg the action of the apartment block is becoming a very important feature in the city's development. As a contrast between life in one of these structures in the centre of a city, and life in the open, where the wind blows, and the sun shines, and the birds sing, we reproduce the following from the pen of Sharpshooter in the Commercial West. He says:—

On a morning such as this, in a season such as this, when your bedroom window, facing the door of day, with curtain raised lets in the pinky dawn to lift the lid of sleep from your heavy eyes—or failing that, the robin in the elm tree rouses you with



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his reveille—on a morning such as this don't you like to be alive just for the sake of the thing. Get up and look out. Into your open window comes a breeze, cool and refreshing as the rock spring below the harvest field. Over there in the east, where the color has begun to show, the sun, a good half hour from now, will push up the edge of its great red disc. and then the world will be awake. Offer thanks for the mercies of the morning, and come along without your collar, for the world is all yours and mine for a good half hour.

Look through the elm tree up against the sky. Do you see any change since a week ago? The great fan top is denser than it was. The buds are swelling. Down the shrubby row the lilacs and elders bear buds that are opening and showing the beginnings of leaf forms. Two or three pioneer tulips are pushing up their index fingers beneath their winter blankets of straw. The dogwood twigs are blushing red; it is not a reflection of the red east, but their own warm spring color. And above them the golden willow tops glow like a shower of sunshine on a sunset cloud. From the lower lawn the robin answers his mate in the elm. From over the neighbor's fence you can hear the cluck of the matron hen to her first-hatched; and if you like, I can lead you not many leagues countryward to where, in the straw yard behind the barn, white woolly lambs on wobbly legs, wake and wink, rise and stretch and look about on a new world not over two days old. Everything is new. All the hall marks of spring are here. We are at the morning of the year!

On a morning such as this we are not wholly absorbed in our abandon of joy. We are not unmindful of the fact that a few miles down toward town we shall, two hours hence, pass through the dreary regions of the Burnt-mud Flats. Here tower, three or four stories up, like swallow holes on a St. Joe claybank, brick-faced, plush-lined honeycombs (or hornets' nests) where human beings are stored away to dry and fade. Here families, filed tier upon tier, card indexed in due order, live in a summer as perpetual and as evergreen as the papier mache palm in the candy shop of Nicolini Tivoli on Water Street. Here, on a morning such as this, rises the flatholder, launders his face and hair and reads his morning Herald while his steak is frying. He knows no spring. There are no signs of the seasons on the brick wall opposite his bedroom window. The dining room is warm, but he dons his heavy top coat as he leaves his apartments. Coming to the outer air he finds that spring has come to the world! He had thought it was the janitor giving an extra twist to the steam cock in the basement! The pagan!

As we pass down town we send up our four-story sympathy to the poor flat-wife and her little flat-child, condemned to perpetual banishment from the cherishing bosom of Mother Earth, save when they go once a month or so to sit on the wooden bench, eat wooden popcorn, hear the wooden band and keep off the grass in the park. What of mystic memory or rich remembrance has the flat-born lad as a legacy of his flat-childhood wherewith to interpret the experiences of later life? Can you glorify a boxed-up babyhood with plush carpets, polished mahogany and a dray load of gilded toys? Give us rather the memories of back country woods and creeks, of pulsey and potato bugs if you please, only so the world has life, pulsating, fresh, full of surprises and expanding with the seasons and the expanding understanding of the child. What is your boy to be? A child of the soil or a child of burnt mud? Oh, come along! Sell your flat lease, and hie with us to the blessed, abounding country!

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Take an ordinary sauce-pan and put in it the amount of oatmeal and water required for the morning's porridge. Bring this just to the boiling point, then cover and at once wrap up carefully in a fur overcoat or something else that will as nearly as possible prevent the escape of the heat. Be sure and have the wrapping under the dish as well as around and over it. In the morning the oatmeal will be as thoroughly cooked as though it had been boiled on the stove for half an hour or more. This is much more satisfactory than cooking porridge the night before and allowing it to stand in the cold over night, because by the method suggested here, it will be found warm in the morning and not at all lumpy. This is a very simple experiment to try and where fuel is scarce a saving may be effected by following this plan.

Do it better! Letting well enough alone never raised a salary or declared an extra dividend. And what was well enough yesterday is poor enough today—do it better. Rescue that little task from the maw of dull routine—do it better. Seek out that automatic act of habit—do it better. Put another hour on the task well done—and do it better.

As the flint contains the spark, unknown to itself, which the steel alone can awaken to life, so adversity often reveals to us hidden gems, which prosperity or negligence would forever have hidden.—H. W. Shaw.



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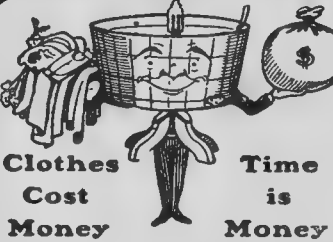
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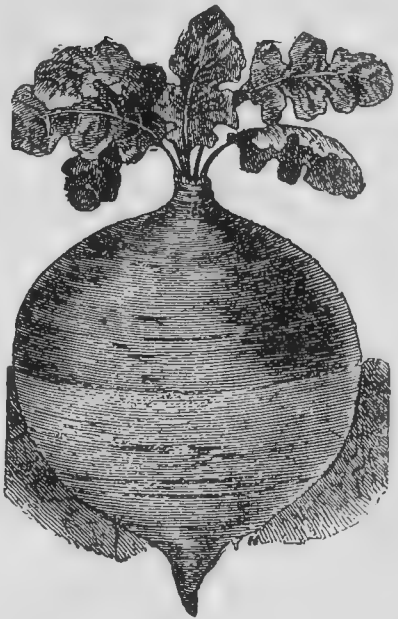
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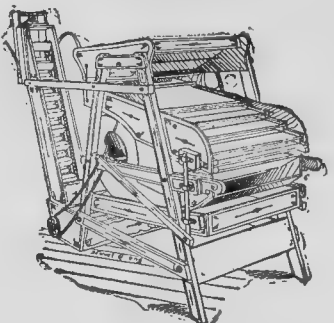
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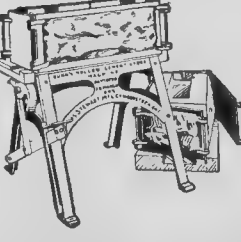
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365 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

Dunn Hollow Concrete Bloc Mkesachin

are in use from coast to coast, and ever giving the most best of satisfaction. Concrete blocks make the hay ends most, durable and cheapest building material. They are simply and quickly made on the Dunn Machine, and the cost of outfit is very moderate. Full directions furnished. Write for Catalogue to Dept. L.




THE JAS. STEWART MFG. Co., Ltd., WOODSTOCK, Ont.

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FISTULA, Piles, Contraction, Ulceration and all Rectal Diseases treated on a positive guarantee of permanent cure.—Established 30 Years.—See thousands of prominent names with statements that they paid nothing till satisfied of a cure in our free 352-page illustrated treatise, also our 132 page illus. book for women; both sent free and postpaid.

DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 3120 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., and 1004 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

President Roosevelt on Domestic Duties.

The following short letter from President Roosevelt to the president of the New Work Mothers' Assembly deserves a wider public reading than it is likely to have. He said:—

For one of your topics, how would it do to speak of the place of the father in the home? Now and then people forget that exactly as the mother must help the bread-winner by being a good housewife, so the father, in his turn, if he is worth his salt, must in every way back up the mother in helping bring up the children.

After all, the prime duties are elemental, and no amount of cultivation, no amount of business force and sagacity will make the average man a good citizen unless that average man is a good husband and father, and unless he is a successful bread-winner, is tender and considerate with his wife and both loving and wise (for to be loving and weak and foolish is utterly ruinous) in dealing with the children.

I think it a crime for the woman to shirk her primary duties, to shrink from being a wife and mother.

Of course, the woman should have the same right as the man to train her mind, to better herself, and occasionally a woman can and ought to follow some special vocation in addition to (never in substitution for) her home work.

But just as the highest work for the normal man is to work for his wife and children, so the highest work for the normal woman is the work of the home, where, Heaven knows, the work is ample enough.

But I also feel that she can do her best work in her home if she has healthy outside interests and occupations in addition, and I most firmly believe that she cannot do her full duty by her husband if she occupies a merely servile attitude toward him and submits to ill treatment, and that she is quite as bad a mother if weak and foolish as if hard and unlovable.

Many Uses of Eggs.

We have gleaned from the pages of other journals items of interest in the many uses for eggs outside of culinary and table purposes. Thousands of dozens are used in the manufacture of textile goods of many kinds. Bookbinders, enamellers, glaziers, paperhangers and paper finishers all use them.

Doctors oft-times make use of the white of an egg with which to mix a mustard plaster that is to be applied to a small child or a tender spot where no blister is desired.

The white of an egg, if mixed with sugar and lemon may be successfully used to relieve hoarseness, croup, or to relieve the pain of a sore throat. Too much of this can hardly be taken, for it is quite nourishing and not nauseating to a weak stomach.

In securing jellies or fruits of any kind from the air, a piece of white glazed paper enamelled with the white of an egg and laid over the top of a jelly glass or glass of fruit will protect it from the air. The same paper coated with the white of an egg and pasted over the top of a glass will seal it and keep the contents safe for many months.

Many people who do not care to eat excessively, use a raw egg taken in the morning cup of coffee, in a glass of wine, or mixed with a little milk and sugar. Nothing could be more healthful for a morning meal than this. Some who can eat nothing else for breakfast, eat a whole raw egg with a little salt.

If a bone or any substance becomes lodged in the throat and cannot be removed quickly swallow a raw egg and follow it with a piece of soft bread. If this can be worked through the passage way of the throat the obstruction will more than likely be removed.

The white of a raw egg will soothe the torture of a burn or scald. It is always at hand, may be quickly ap-

plied, and more than likely will prevent inflammation; it quickly removes the burning sensation.

Grown people and children may gain quick relief from bowel trouble during the warm weather, if they will take a fresh-laid egg and whip it up just a little to mix the yolk with the white and swallow it raw. This will relieve the inflammation of the stomach. One may live for days on this diet alone. Those who cannot swallow raw eggs should boil them not more than two minutes, turn them from the shell into a warm cup, season with a little pepper and salt and whip them up and drink while warm. This will serve the same purpose, although it is not equal to the raw egg.

For a weak, delicate person, break two fresh eggs into a glass, whip them up with milk and a very little sugar, whip into this with a spoon a little sherry, and drink before breakfast. The most delicate persons can take this and be nourished for almost the entire day. They have the combination of the two most complete foods—eggs and milk—and the benefit of the strengthening influence of the spirits. The eggs and milk alone will work wonders without the spirits.—The Farmer and Settler.

Some things may come to you if you wait, but it is likely to be those which nobody else wants.

Don't sit down and think what you would do it if you could live your life over. Get busy and improve the rest of it.

WET?

You may be able to get along without a



TOWER'S FISH BRAND

WATERPROOF SUIT OR SLICKER

But can you afford to?

THESE GARMENTS ARE GUARANTEED WATERPROOF LIGHT-COMFORTABLE-DURABLE LOW IN PRICE

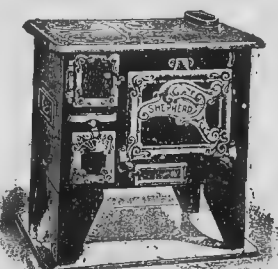
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TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.

OUR NEW OFFER

Wonderful Reduction in Prices.

We offer the very best Stoves and Ranges at about half the price others ask. Thousands are taking advantage of our extremely low prices. Manufacturers and dealers everywhere wonder how we are able to make these phenomenal low prices and furnish the highest grade Stoves and Ranges. Our new catalogue explains all.



\$9.50 buys this new steel Cook. It has a heavy steel body, heavy top, covers and centers, an excellent firebox Burns coal or wood. Has four 8-in. lids. A perfect steel cook that will stand hard service and give satisfaction.

Our new catalogue tells the rest. Send for it—it's free.



\$15.00 for our special Steel Cook. A handsome blue polished Steel body, asbestos lined, heavy fire box with duplex grate. Large 18-in. oven, four 9-in. lids, large top shelf with trimmings handsomely nickelled, furnished with reservoir at a small extra charge. Illustrated in our new Stove Catalogue and details given. Write for our new Catalogue—it's free.

The Wingold Stove Company Ltd
Dept. N. F.
311 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG.

How to Wash Clothes in Six Minutes

HERE'S a Washing Machine that almost works itself.

The tub spins half way around, like a top.

There's a pivot in center of Tub bottom. And there is a groove, around the pivot.

In this groove, or track, there are ball bearings, like in a Bicycle wheel.

These Bicycle Bearings are little steel balls the size of small marbles. They roll in the track when the tub spins around on top of them.

All the weight of the Tub, and of the Clothes rests on these rolling balls.

That's why the Tub spins as easily when full of Clothes and water, as when it is empty.

So that a whole tub full of Clothes can be washed almost as easily and as quickly, with this machine, as a single garment could be washed.

"How does it wash Clothes, you ask."

See the two Springs under the Tub?

When you swing the Tub to the right (with handle at top) you stretch both these Springs, till the Tub goes half way around.

Then, the stretched Springs pull the Tub back from right with a bounce, and carry it almost half way around on the left side.

The springs bounce it back to the right side again. A little help is needed from you each time.

But the Springs, and the Ball Bearings, do nearly all of the hard work.

Now, if you look inside the Tub you'll see slat paddles fastened to its bottom.

Fill the Tub half full of hot soapy water. Then spin it to the right. The slat paddles make the water turn around with the Tub till the Springs stop the Tub from turning further to the right and bounce it back suddenly to the left.

But the water keeps on running to the right, though the Tub, and the clothes in it, are now turning to the left.

Thus, the swift driving of this soapy water through the clothes, at each half turn, washes the dirt out of the threads without any rubbing.

Mind you, without rubbing, which means without wearing, the clothes.

It's the rubbing on washboards, and on other Washing Machines, that wears out clothes quicker than hard use at hard labor.

That costs money for clothes, doesn't it?

And the everlasting rubbing is the hardest work in Washing, isn't it? Rubbing dirty clothes on a metal washboard with one's knuckles, over a tub of steaming hot water, is harder work, and more dangerous to health, than digging Coal deep down in a mine.

Well, the "1900 Junior" Washer cuts out all the slavery of Washing, and half the expense.

It will wash a whole tub full of dirty clothes in Six Minutes. It will wash them cleaner in Six Minutes than they could be washed by hand in Twenty minutes. And it won't wear the clothes, nor break a button, nor fray even a thread of lace.

Because Running Water can't wear the clothes, nor break buttons, nor tear buttonholes.

And, it is the hot, soapy water swiftly running through the clothes that takes all the dirt out of them in Six little minutes.

A child can wash a tub full of dirty clothes in half the time you could do it yourself—with half the work.

Think what that half-time is worth to you every week for Ten years!

It is worth 50 cents a week to you. That is \$26.00 a year, or \$260.00 saved in 10 years.

And, a "1900 Junior" Washer lasts 10 years.

Well—pay us the 50 cents a week our "1900 Junior" Washer will save you, for a few months only.

Then you will own a "1900 Junior" Washer that will last 10 years, without any cost to you. But don't pay us a cent till you have tested the "1900 Junior" Washer for a full month, at our expense.

We will ship it to any reliable person free, on a month's trial, and leave the rest to you. And we will pay the freight both ways, out of our own pockets. That shows how sure we are that the "1900 Junior" Washer will do all we promise.

Remember, we will pay the freight both ways out of our own pockets. You don't even say you'll buy it, till you have used it a full month, and know all about it. Isn't that a pretty straightforward offer, between strangers?

How could we profit by that offer unless our "1900 Junior" Washer would do all we say it will? Don't slave over the wash-tub any more.

Don't pay a washerwoman for eight hours a week when she can do the work far better, with less wear on the clothes, in four hours, with a "1900 Junior" Washer.

The 4 hours a week less labor thus saves you 60 cents a week for Washerwoman's Wages.

Pay us 50 cents a week out of that 60 cents our Washer saves you, if you decide to keep it, after a month's trial. Then you own the Washer.

Write us today, if you want a month's free use of the quickest "Washer" in the world.

Address N. F. F. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

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The Celery Label is Your Protection

The bunch of Celery printed in colors on every label of every bottle of Kola Tonic Wine is for your protection. Imitators might mislead you in a name but none but the sterling article—the preparation that has rebuilt thousands of wretched stomachs and nervous systems—dare use the Celery label. It appears only on the genuine.

Kola Tonic Wine, to a heated, overworked, feverish stomach, is as cooling, soothing and comforting as an application of rich cream on a scalded member.

A sun-burned spot pains and irritates when brought in contact with any hard substance—that's just the trouble with your stomach—you hear from it when you take food because it is unfit to handle it. Kola Tonic Wine is made from Kola, Celery, and Pepsin. will heal the irritated membrane, regulate the digestion, enrich the blood and make you feel like you used to feel, the only condition that makes life a pleasure.

To take our word regarding the muscle-making, nerve-building and digestive organizing qualities of Kola Tonic Wine is unnecessary. Here is the story of the man who has tried it—let him tell you in his own words:—

"About six years ago my stomach seemed to fail me so much so that everything I ate soured, causing fermentation and chronic indigestion. I was forced to wash out my stomach frequently as nothing seemed to agree with me. I spent hundreds of dollars in search of a remedy. I went to Kellogg's Sanatorium, Battle Creek, Mich. There were 800 patients in attendance there, but the doctors seemed unable to solve my case, and after leaving the sanatorium, a friend advised me to try Kola, Celery and Pepsin Tonic Wine, which did and made a complete cure. After using it I gained in

weight 42 pounds. I most heartily recommend Kola, Celery and Pepsin Tonic Wine to any person who, like myself, has been thus afflicted and who is spending money in vain search of a cure. It is without doubt a positive cure for sour stomach, fermentation and aggravated cases of indigestion, and a great appetite restorer."—J. C. Cameron, Medicine Hat.

This is but one of the hundreds of testimonials and recommendations in our possession. If you would like to know more about what Kola Tonic Wine has done for others, write for our booklet "Proofs that Prove," and other facts about the Kola Nut from that genius South African Kola tree. This literature is none the less interesting for being free. Write now, mentioning this paper, to the Hygiene Kola Co.; 326 Smith Street, Winnipeg. Manufacturers of Kola Tonic Wine.



The Genuine is Labelled thus

Kola Wine the beverage is for Sale everywhere over Hotel and Refreshment Counters.

Are You Acquainted with Your Teacher?

If not you need hardly expect the best results in school from your children. Long experience in the schoolroom convinces me that teachers who number the parents among their friends and associates do most for the children of these parents. We will not stop to argue the justice of the case, but human nature is much the same the world over.

The best thing you can do, therefore, for your children, your teacher and your school is to become vitally interested in what they are doing and how they are doing it, and let them know that you are watching with keen interest each day's progress. When things are going to suit you, do not be afraid of showing your appreciation. The teacher needs all the encouragement and approval you can give and children need and deserve more praise than they usually receive. The children who are easiest to govern and control are the ones with whom the least fault is found.

If parents would consider the disposition of each child and make due allowance for the trouble the teacher has with these dispositions, a much better understanding would exist at school. When things are going wrong, if you are personally acquainted with the teacher, you will feel free to talk over the situation with her. Perhaps you have not understood it at all and are holding very different views from what a better understanding will give you; or perhaps you have a clearer vision and a wider experience with children and may be able to advise the teacher with much profit if she is conscientious and anxious to do thorough and good work that will win a reputation for her.

We in the rural schools are obliged to furnish the material for the new teachers to experiment on. It is a lamentable fact, but one that we must make the best of so long as the present system exists.

When people become alive to the rural school situation, consolidate the small schools and raise the wages commensurate with the work, then we may expect a higher standard of perfection. A huge field glass turned on the future makes us hopeful but as yet we must grope blindly and do everything in our power to smooth the way for the teacher as she now finds it.

Many good old-fashioned customs have been relegated to the past, and one of the best was the practice of frequently inviting the teacher home with the children to stay over night. Many of us retain happy remembrances of such events and with how much pleasure we planned and anticipated the teacher's visit! How much pride we took in having things nice and what a good supper we would find prepared, and then the best part of it would be next day when we ate dinner with the teacher. Of course mother had "coached us" on our behaviour and we vied with each other on being polite and winning the admiration of "teacher." Who can estimate the value of such co-operation between parents and teacher?

Children are just the same today. It is only the atmosphere in which they are being reared that is different and I insist that with our boasted advantages for the children today, we need most a revival of parental sentiment that will tend to teach our children to respect the teacher's position. If we anticipate a good school we must honor, trust and co-operate with those whom we employ.

And while we cannot fail to recognize the deficiencies of so many, yet the problem we have to deal with is that under present conditions we are demanding a dollar's worth of work for fifty cents.

Henry Ward Beecher once declared a truth that is just as applicable today. He said "There is no profession so exacting, none that breaks men down so easily, as that of faithfully teaching; and there is no economy so pernicious, and no policy so intolerably mean, as that by which the custodians of public affairs screw down to the starvation-point the small wages of men and women who are willing to devote

How many times during a year would you be willing to pay a few cents an hour for a reliable power?

A good many times, no doubt. For grinding or cutting feed, sawing wood, separating cream, churning, pumping water, grinding tools, and a score of other tasks. A good many times, indeed, and when you want it you want it without delay.

An I. H. C. gasoline engine will furnish such power—a 3-horse engine, for instance, will furnish power equal to that of three horses at the smallest cost per hour, and it will be always ready when you want it, and ready to work as long and as hard as you wish. You don't have to start a fire—not even strike a match—to start an I. H. C. gasoline engine. All you have to do is close a little

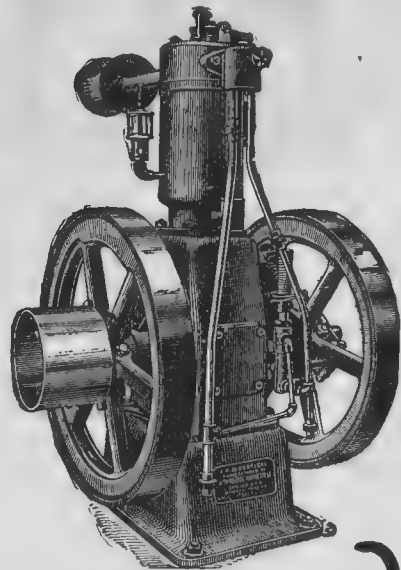
switch, open the fuel valve, give the flywheel a turn or two by hand, and off it goes, working—ready to help in a hundred ways.

Stop and think how many times you could have used such convenient power last week, for instance.

There should be a gasoline engine on every farm. Whether it shall be an I. H. C. or some other engine on your farm is for you to decide, but it will pay you well to learn of the simple construction of I. H. C. gasoline engines before you buy. It will pay you to find out how easily they are operated, how little trouble they give, how economical in the use of fuel, how much power they will furnish, how strong and durable they are.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

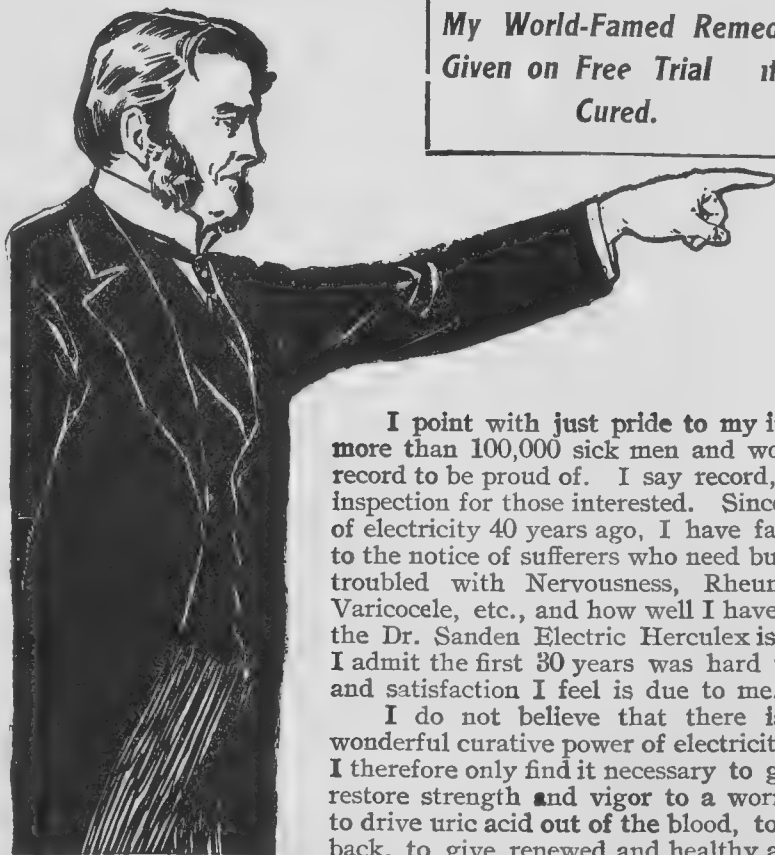
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED.)



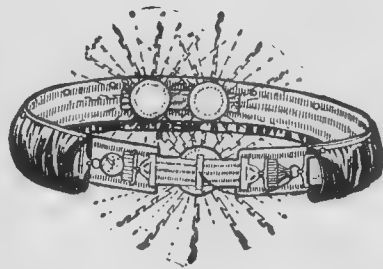
These engines are made in the following styles and sizes:—Horizontal (stationary or portable), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power. Vertical, 2 and 3-horse power. It will pay you to know these things. Call on our local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

PAY ME WHEN CURED



My World-Famed Remedy
Given on Free Trial until
Cured.



I point with just pride to my invention which during 40 years has enabled more than 100,000 sick men and women to regain their health and vigor—a record to be proud of. I say record, because I have the proof always open to inspection for those interested. Since discovering the marvellous curing powers of electricity 40 years ago, I have faithfully and persistently labored to bring it to the notice of sufferers who need building up mentally and physically, who are troubled with Nervousness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Varicocele, etc., and how well I have succeeded is best shown by the fact that the Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex is now standard in every part of the world. I admit the first 30 years was hard work, but I am now enjoying the success and satisfaction I feel is due to me.

I do not believe that there is to-day a grown person who doubts the wonderful curative power of electricity—in fact, I take it for granted there is not. I therefore only find it necessary to give a few hints as to its application. To restore strength and vigor to a worn out system, to feed the brain and nerves, to drive uric acid out of the blood, to strengthen a muscular centre as in lame back, to give renewed and healthy action to the stomach, liver and kidneys—in short, to really renew the life forces of the whole body, the continuous galvanic current must be used and applied in a mild, prolonged manner, to allow the system to absorb it. The strong, harsh current applied in the ordinary battery is mostly wasted, as the system only accepts a small portion of it, just as the sudden heavy shower mostly runs off, while a gentle, prolonged rain is thoroughly absorbed. My invention does exactly as explained above. You put it on when going to bed and take it off on arising in the morning. It gives a soothing, exhilarating current you instantly feel, but not sufficient to in the least disturb you. It fills you with new life and electrifies every nerve and drop of blood in your body. As weakness and disease is a LACK of electricity, how can you wear my Electric Herculex without receiving benefit? I know you cannot, therefore I invite you to send for it on absolute free trial.

Not a Cent, to be paid until Cured.

The price is as low as \$5.00 in many cases, and you get a discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

As the founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is of course imitated (what good thing is not?) but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patient is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give it free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current for at least one year.

Call or send for my Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses which I send free, sealed, upon request

DR. D. L. SANDEN, 140 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

their time and strength to teaching the young."

In the rural districts we find many who would loudly protest against the preacher's statement, many who conscientiously believe that we are now paying our rural teachers far more than we get and it's too true that as someone has said much of their work, or rather lack of work, "would make angels weep," yet this is all the more reason why we parents should be alert and know just what our boys and girls are doing. We can direct their manner of studying, help them to apply themselves, teach them to avoid habits of slowness, prevail on them to not lose a minute of the school hours. Punctuality must be instilled in the minds of every boy and girl. Too much work at home must not be expected. Two things cannot be done well at the same time. If your boy is more interested in his work on the farm than in his books, and you cannot discover a good cause for the preference, then let him work, but be sure you are justified in your decision.—Ada B. F. Parsons, in the Homemaker.

Electricity in the Home.

The home of George Knap, an engineer, who might well be called "the king of modern magicians," is a triumph of electricity, says a press despatch from Paris, France. No servants need appear to disturb their master's tranquility; he presses the button and a tray, bearing a course, rolls into the dining-room. He can halt the tray at each guest's elbow. When the temperature in any electrically heated room rises above 60 degrees little bells ring. Pressure on a button silences them and reduces the temperature. Knap presses a button and the beds in every room are heated comfortably. Another, and the morning meal and coffee arrive mysteriously by each bedside. Another, and the blinds and windows open of themselves. Yet another, and each room is filled with soft light from half-hidden lamps and permeated with subtle perfume. But a marvelous speaking-tube, which Knap has invented, would not be welcome in most households. It enables him to hear anything said above a whisper anywhere in the house and to answer if he pleases.

A Soap Story.

A woman walked into a grocer's shop one day with her sleeves turned up to her elbows and a fighting light in her eyes. "This here," she observed, with a sneer, as she banged a piece of yellow substance on the counter, "is the soap that does the washin' of itself; the soap that makes ev'ry washin' day a kind of glorious bean feast; the soap that gits all linen as white as snow and as sweet as a hazlenut at dinner time, and lets the happy housewife spend the rest of the day playin' with the children, and here am I been scrubbin' three mortal hours with that lump, and aint' got so much lather out of it as I could git from a brickbat."

"I beg your pardon," remarked the grocer, "but it wasn't the soap. Your little boy came in here yesterday for half a pound of both soap and cheese; that's the cheese."

"The cheese," gasped the woman. "That accounts for the other thing, then."

"The other thing?" queried the grocer.

"Yes, the other thing," came the reply. "I was layin' awake half the night wondering what it was that made the Welsh rarebit we had for supper taste so funny."

A word to the hired man.—Don't forget to laugh when your boss tells a joke with whiskers on it.

There are sore, sad pages in all our lives, but do not read them out to the world; keep them in your own heart, knowing that some day God will remove their memory.

Opportunity.

They do me wrong who say I come no more
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For everyday I stand outside your door,
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

—Walter Malone.

The Kitchen Slate.

A handy thing in a kitchen is a good sized slate. Often when a trip is made to town things that are quite necessary are forgotten because they were not jotted down and many serious annoyances are occasioned by their absence. A large slate only costs a few cents and it can be hung above the kitchen table by a long string with a slate pencil attached to another string, hanging from another nail. They need not be removed from the wall at any time, but can be arranged so that they can be used easily.

As soon as something is discovered lacking, it should be jotted down immediately and it will take but a few minutes to go over the list when you want to send for groceries.

Take thought! Let us remember not what we have already done, but what we have not yet done for each other, and how we may do it.

Now, good housewife, don't hurry too much. Remember that family comfort is more than house-cleaning, and don't become so tired that you have no strength to smile. Never grudge a moment to listen to the children if they have something particular to tell you.

Goethe tells us that "All things are engaged in writing their history. Every act of ours inscribes itself in the memories of our fellows, and in our own manner and faces. The air is full of sounds; the sky of tokens; the ground is all memoranda and signatures, and every object is covered with hints which speak to the intelligent."

FREE to the RUPTURED A QUICK NEW CURE



I have made new and important discoveries in the cure of Rupture, and for the next thirty days will give every ruptured person who follows these directions a chance to try this remarkable home cure.

FREE. Mark on the picture the location of your Rupture, answer the questions, and mail this to DR. W. S. RICE, 95 Church St., Block 307, Toronto, Ont.
Age.....Time Ruptured.....
Does Rupture pain?.....
Do you wear a Truss?.....
Name.....
Address.....

FRECKLES



Those little pests that spoil a nice complexion.

MOTH PATCHES

Nothing gives the face such a dirty unwashed look as those brown 'liver spots.'

PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES

Also Blackheads, Eczema, etc., give the skin a coarse appearance. All these yield quickly to that reliable home remedy.

PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER.

Sent anywhere, express paid. Price \$1.50 large bottle.

CONSULT US FREE regarding any skin, scalp, hair or complexional trouble with which you may be afflicted. We are the oldest established specialists in this work in Canada. Send 10 cents for booklet "K" and sample of Cream.

GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
502 Church Street, Toronto. Estb. 1892



STATELY HALLWAYS

when decorated with **Alabastine** have a lustrous richness. Our illustrated book, "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful," tells why **Alabastine** is the most durable of all wall-coverings—how it destroys disease germs, and how you can decorate your home with **Alabastine** at much less cost than with any other material.

Send ten cents for a copy of "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful," with many dainty, new ideas for the decoration of your home.

Alabastine is sold by hardware and paint dealers everywhere—a 5 pound package for 50 cents.

Ask your dealer for tint card.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

LTD.

THE Alabastine Co.
171 WILLOW STREET, PARIS, ONT.

HORSE POWER SPRAMOTOR



Kills Bugs, prevents Blight, Rot and Scab.

Will improve crop on average 115 bushels per acre. 3½ acres at 40c. a bu. will pay for Spramotor each year.

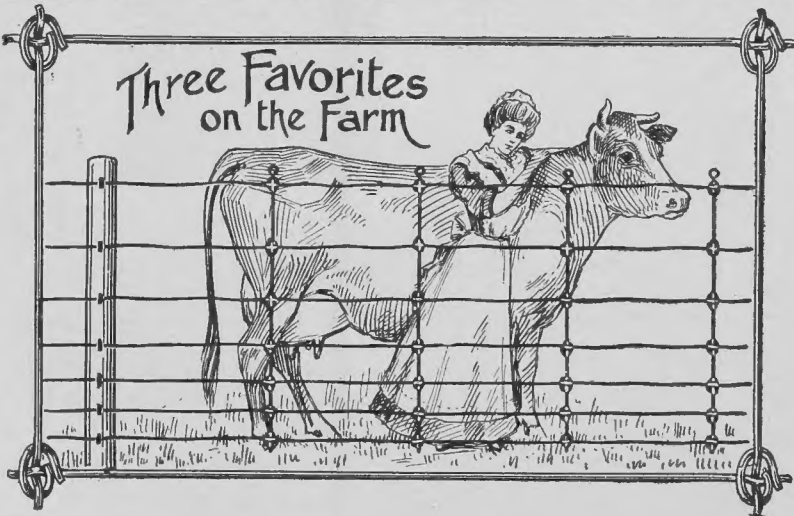
Adjustable and compensating, and all under control of driver. Pressure from 60 to 150 lbs. at will. All brass. Guaranteed for 1 year in every particular.

14 Ask for 84-page booklet L.

SPRAMOTOR CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y. LONDON, CANADA.

Three Favorites on the Farm



Field Erected—with No. 9 Galvanized Coiled Steel Wire.

Heavy coiled steel wire fence, hard steel wire lock that does not rust or slid and kinks both wires. All heavily galvanized and is replacing other makes of fencing using lighter gauged wire. Can be erected as cheaply as barb wire, and

DOES NOT INJURE STOCK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. BUY THE BEST AGENTS WANTED

THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.,

76 LOMBARD ST., WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Houses and Homes.

A house is built of rocks and stones,
and sills and posts and pliers.
But a home is built of loving deeds that
stand a thousand years.
A house, though but a humble cot,
within its wall may hold
A home of priceless treasure, rich in
love's eternal gold.
The men of earth build houses, halls
and chambers, roofs and domes;
But the women of the world, God
knows—the women build the homes.

A Recipe for Serene Old Age.

You sometimes see a woman whose
old age is as exquisite as was the
perfect bloom of her youth. You
wonder how it is her life has been a
long and happy one. Here are some
of the reasons:

She knows how to forget disagree-
able things.

She did not expect too much of her
friends.

She retained her illusions, and did
not believe all the world wicked and
unkind.

She relieved the miserable and
sympathized with the sorrowful.

She never forgot that kind words
and smiles cost nothing, but are
priceless treasures to the discourag-
ed.

She did unto others as she would
be done by, and now that old age has
come to her, and there is a halo of
white hair about her head, she is
loved and considered. This is the
secret of a long life and a happy one.

Quite Agreeable.

An Irishman was sitting in a
smoker's seat in a street car in St.
Paul the other day, when a young
woman sitting down remarked: "Sir,
if you were a gentleman you wouldn't
smoke in here." "Mum," he said,
"if yez wuz a leddy, y'd go up front."
Pretty soon the woman burst out, "If
you were my husband I'd give you
poison." "Well, mum," returned the
Irishman, as he puffed away at his
pipe, "If yez wuz me woife, I'd take
it."

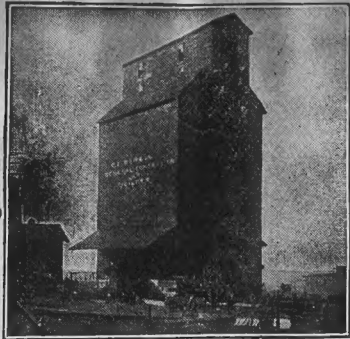
Some men are born poets, but at
this time of year most editors have
poetry thrust upon them.

Rinse milk glasses in cold water
before putting them in hot suds, to
prevent the glass becoming cloudy
looking.

"Sometimes I think that a man is
like a steam engine," said a philosop-
her. "He can only do so much; he
has just so much energy given him.
He may conserve it and produce re-
sults, or he may dissipate it and ac-
complish nothing. There is a limit to
his power and beyond that limit no-
thing can carry him."

Some of the poorest men in the
world are those who have piled up
the most gold. They have sacrificed
all other riches to that yellow pile.
You may think yourself poor with
seven children and a business that
makes you work hard, but on the
other hand, think of old Chattel Mor-
tgage who has nothing but a poodle
dog and his promissory notes to cheer
his way. And we meet at the same
place when all's over.

It is no doubt true that more at-
tention is being paid to cleanliness
than ever before. The idea of abso-
lute purity in environment has been
brought home to people by the dis-
covery of the germ theory of dis-
ease. It is a fact, however, that soap
is of ancient it being twice
mentioned in the Bible. In this
connection it is interesting to note that
a soap boiler's shop was discovered
in Pompeii, having been buried be-
neath the terrible rain of ashes than
fell upon that city in the year 79 A.
D. The soap found in the shop had
not lost its efficacy, although it had
been buried 1,800 years. All good
things are not modern, after all.



C. E. BENELL

Designer and Builder of Elevators

Brandon - - - Manitoba

For Estimates write and we will call.

MONEY SAVED

Do you wish to save from 25
to 45 cents on every dollar
you spend for household ex-
penses ? ? ? ? ?
You can positively save it

BY TRADING WITH US

We appeal to your pocket
book. Write at once for our
complete price list, it is FREE.
Investigate and be convinced.

NORTHWESTERN SUPPLY HOUSE

259 and 261 Stanley Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Dr. McLaughlin's ELECTRIC BELT

"Let every man know it." "I will preach the merits
of your wonderful treatment wherever I go." "It has
been worth its weight in gold to me, and I will never
cease shouting its praise."

Such are the messages of
gladness sent in to me from
patients restored to health and
strength by my Electric Belt. They
come daily, and nearly always after
other treatments had failed.

Varicocele, Spermatorrhoea, Losses and Drains and all ailments
which destroy Manhood's Vigor are cured by DR. McLAUGHLIN'S
NEW ELECTRIC BELT. The Free Electric Suspensory for Weak Men
sends the current direct to the Prostate Gland, the seat of all weak-
ness. It develops and expands weak organs and checks losses. No
case of weakness can resist it.

Electricity is an external application. By the infusion of a current through the suspensory into the
weakened parts, every nerve and tissue is affected by it. They are immediately strengthened with the
new life; they expand and develop with each application until complete vigor and strength are restored.

Every day we have evidence that the weakling has no place in the busy, bustling life of to-day. It
takes nerve and strength to go up against the obstacles we are now forced to encounter, and this the
weakling lacks. Look about you and see the successful man of to-day; it matters not whether he be a
Merchant, Lawyer or Laborer, with head erect, eye clear, strength in his every movement, he is ready to
tackle any problem with that enthusiasm which insures success.

I can make just such men of weaklings. I care not how long they have been so, nor what has failed
to cure them. Let them wear my Dr. McLaughlin's Belt every night as I direct, and in place of the
weak-nerved, debilitated being, I will show you a strong man—full of vigorous life, with nerves like steel
and ready to look any man in the face and feel that he is the equal of the best of them and can do what
they can do.

You will say this is promising a great deal. I know it, and can show you evidence that I have done it
for twenty thousand weak men, and every one of them had spent from \$50 to \$500 on drugs before he
came to me as a last resort.

Now, what does this mean to you, dear reader? It simply proves what I have been telling the public
for the past twenty years, the only way to restore strength is by electricity. Drugs will not.

READ WHAT SOME OF THEM SAY :

Dear Sir.—I have worn your Belt for one month and am very much pleased with it. The varicocele is reducing and I have no losses
at stool as I had before. I always feel fine when I get up in the morning. I am much stronger physically, and stand up much straighter
than I did. Yours truly, Alex. T. Galt, 354 Donald Street, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 22nd inst., I might say that your Belt has helped me wonderfully. It has restrengthened my
kidneys, and I do not have that dumb feeling in my arms. Yours truly, John Shillabeer, Boissevain, Man.

Dear Sir.—I am fully satisfied with my Belt, it is a good cure. I am stronger in every way and thank you very much for your Belt.
It is well worth the money that I paid for it. Yours truly, William J. Pearson, Fleming, Sask.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

PAY WHEN CURED.

FREE BOOK.—Write to-day for our beautifully illustrated 84-page book with lots of good reading for
those who want to be strong. Send coupon and we will send this book, sealed, free.

CALL TO-DAY

If You Can't Call Send
Coupon for Free Book.

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir.—Please forward me one of your books, as advertised.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—3 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday
9 p.m.



Notice in one issue, not exceeding 30 words of lost or estray stock, is given free in this department to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding the above-mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 2 cents per word on all over-plus matter.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Gazettes will be found in this column.

The list of lost notices is open to all subscribers whose animals have wandered away from them.

The list of estray notices is open to all subscribers who have had animals stray on to their farms or into their bands and who wish to find the owners.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

IMPOUNDED.

Regina City Pound, bay mare, about 11 years old, small star on forehead, left hind foot white, about 900 pounds, no visible brand. A. E. E. Graham, poundkeeper.

Raymond, Alta.—Steer, red, white face, three years old, branded 3 R on left ribs; small heifer, brindle spotted, 10 years old, branded H reversed Y on left ribs.—Jas. Rodeback.

Okotoks, Alta.—Cow, light red, piece of rope around horns, six years old, branded N L bar under, on right hip, and 5 W on left ribs.—D. Holt.

Snake Creek, Man.—On March 11th, steer, rising three years old, red and white, no visible brand or mark.—John H. Switzer, 22-20-26w1.

LOST.

Estevan, Sask.—On Nov. 12, 1906, one light bay bronco mare, six years old, short ears, cut tail, weight 800 pounds, branded R J on left hip; also black colt.—Frank Durick, 20-1-7w2.

ESTRAY.

Hirzel, Sask.—Red cow and two red heifers.—O. G. Knudtson, 22-23-8w2.

Eden Valley, Sask.—Since May 1st, two year old red heifer, white face, branded two flying parallel bars joined at top on left hip.—Ehe Anoka, 22-34-3w2.

Kinistino, Sask.—Dark roan yearling heifer, white star on forehead, white belly, short tail, evidently a hand-fed calf, no brand.—Joan McCoy, 10-44-22w2.

Muskeg Lake Indian Reserve.—Red and white cow, with calf at foot, left ear cut off, right ear slit, no brand; red and white cow, left ear cut off, right ear slit, no brand, three years old; roan heifer calf.—James Greeyes.

Mistawasis Indian Reserve, Sask.—Red and white two year old heifer; black heifer calf; black steer calf; red heifer, year old, twisted neck, right eye missing; roan cow, with calf at foot.—Chee Chee Chin.

Domremy, Sask.—Since May, aged bay pony, white stripe down face, scar on right shoulder, white stocking on right hind foot, some white on two other feet, white points on back, short tail.—P. Mother, 14-11-26w2.

Wingard, Sask.—Since last November, red cow and calf, cow branded on right hip MC or MG, indistinct.—William Kennedy, 30-43-4w2.

Foam Lake, Sask.—Red heifer, white star on forehead, two years old, white on belly, no brand visible.—Berard Johnson, 20-31-11w2.

Valparaiso, Sask.—Yearling dark heifer, no brand; light roan yearling heifer, no brand.—Christopher Green, 6-45-15w2.

Chellwood, Sask.—Light bay gelding, coming three years, two white hind feet, no brands; dark bay gelding, coming three years, left hind foot white, star on face, no brands; black gelding coming two, left front foot white, no brands.—Elmer Foss, 8-48-5w2.

Langenberg, Sask.—Since Feb. 1st, colt, bay, black mane and tail, left hind foot white to first joint, coming two years old.—Fred Pelsicke, 9-20-31w1.

McDonald Hills, Sask.—Black two-year-old steer, wire in right ear, star on forehead.—T. W. Brindley, 14-20-16w2.

McDonald Hills, Sask.—Black muley heifer, two years old, no brand.—Steve Semette, 6-26-15w2.

Fish Creek, Sask.—Team of oxen, four years old, one roan muley, other red, with long horns, no brands.—John Fidler, 18-42-1w3.

Gillies, Sask.—Since Nov. 1st, white heifer, red ears, two years old, no brand; since April, white cow, without horns, some yellow spots on jaws, wild.—Francis Conan, 24-44-7w3.

Eagle Creek, Sask.—Brown cow, old, rope around neck, looks as if had never been in milk.—Joseph Hanneuse.

Caron, Sask.—Since Jan. 27th, bay mare, about 1,000 pounds, wire cut on right hind leg, no visible brand; bay mare, about four years old, about 1,000 pounds, white spot on forehead, no visible brand; animals were removed from premises of Thos. Gwin, 28-18-28w2, where they had been held since June,

WHEN YOU COME TO THE ROOF PUT ON OUR FAMOUS EASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES

Lightning has no effect on them. They are absolutely fireproof. Rain and snow—heat and cold—can't rust, crack or warp them. The perfect fitting side lock (exclusively Eastlake) makes the roof absolutely leak-proof, and cost of putting on much less.

OUR GUARANTEE:

We guarantee Eastlake Metallic Shingles to be made of better material, more scientifically and accurately constructed, to be more easily applied, and will last longer than any other Metal Shingle on the market. Our guarantee is absolute. Our Shingles have been made since 1885.

Eastlake metallic Shingles are made either galvanized or painted. They are handsome in design, attractive on the house and last a lifetime. Our cheapest grade will last longer and costs less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metallic Shingles make as superior a roofing to wooden shingles, tin, slate, etc., as these were to sod roofs. Let us send you the proof. Write us. Complete information free.

THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY, Limited.

MANUFACTURERS

Toronto and
Winnipeg

40

WOOD
SHEETING

"AQUAPROBO"
PAPER

1905, iron gray mare, about four years old, no visible brand; removed from premises of Thos. Gwin, 28-18-28w2, been held since October, 1906.—Hugh Kennedy.

Brombury, Sask.—Heifer, red, about 3 years old, branded KY half circle underneath.—Per. P. Sandnes, 22-28-12w2.

Arlesbury, Sask.—Since Nov. 28th, 1906, big bay horse, white star on forehead, right hind foot white, nine or ten years old, 1,200 pounds, stout working horse.—C. C. Olson, 30-23-25w2.

Shellmouth, Man.—Mare, cream, white stripe on face, has shoes on front feet, and very sore on same feet, nine or ten years old, 900 pounds.—William Dunseith, 24-23-30w1.

Mistawasis Indian Reserve, Sask.—Red and white bull calf; black bull calf.—Chee Chee Chie.

Muskeg Indian Reserve, Sask.—Roan bull calf.—James Greeyes.

Oakland, Man.—Since Nov. 16th, one red cow, hornless, slit in ear, no visible brand.—M. C. McConig, 29-14-7w1.

LOST.

LOST—December last, one dark bay mare, white star on forehead, weight 1100lbs brand O, U, left shoulder. Reward for recovery. J. M. Hepper, Newdale.

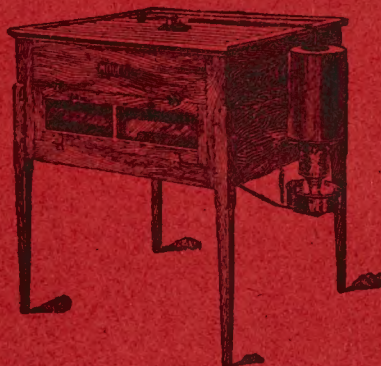
KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS.

We are instructed to sell the property below-mentioned absolutely at once, and make the following extraordinarily cheap offer:—

An unimproved tract, containing 168 acres, very choice, in a good district, having close communication with markets, and everything to recommend it. Easily worth three times its price but must be sold immediately.

Can be had for \$2,800.00 and at terms to suit purchaser. Send for further particulars.

MORRISON & TOLLINGTON
FRUIT LANDS AND REAL ESTATE
Nelson, British Columbia



The MODEL Goods are Always Up-to-date

Read one of many unsolicited letters we receive from our many satisfied customers:—

Brantford, Ont., April 8th, 07.

The Model Incubator Co., Toronto.

Dear Sirs,

I am going to let you know what I have done with the Chas. A. Cyphers 1906 and 1907 Model Brooders. Out of 265 Leghorn Chicks, placed in 3 Brooders, I have lost one only to date and chicks are very vigorous. I think this is all I need say, except that chicks were started on Model Nursery Food and that there was 20 degrees of frost with a strong wind some nights.

I am yours truly,

E. C. Apps,

Valley Mills, Poultry Ranch,

Brantford, Ont.

Our Catalogue Mailed Free

The Model Incubator Co., Ltd. 199 River Street
TORONTO, ONTARIO

STUDY AT HOME

We teach you by mail, in your spare time. If you can read and write, we can help you.

Courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Complete Commercial, Agriculture, Stock Raising, Poultry Raising, Electrical Engineering, Steam Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Civil Service, Public School Course, High School Course, High School Entrance, Matriculation, Teachers' Certificates (any province), Special English, Spelling, Composition, or any subject.

Full information on request. Clip out and send this advt.

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OF CANADA, LIMITED**

Dept. G, TORONTO, Canada

In consolidation with the
Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd.

When Writing Advertisers Kindly
Mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Pure Dry

The salt that *saves* money
and *makes* money in the
dairy—

Windsor Salt

Less of this evenly-dissolving, full-savoured salt goes farther and does more perfect work than more of any other salt.

If you use it, you know this. If you don't, there's better butter coming—just as soon as you get Windsor Salt from your dealer.

THE
HIGHEST
STANDARD
OF
EXCELLENCE

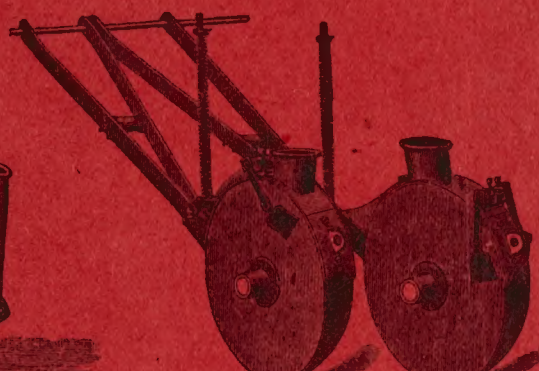
is reached in the construction of COCKSHUTT DOUBLE DISC and SINGLE DISC DRILLS. They stand apart, unequalled; the most up-to-date, durable, and satisfactory Drills to be had.



Cockshutt Single Disc Shoe (convex side).



Cockshutt Single Disc Shoe (concave side).



Cockshutt Double Disc Shoes

EARLIEST ON THE LAND.

Cockshutt Disc Drills do not clog. They are successfully operated in any trash, mud or gumbo in which horses can navigate.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

PAINTS

Below are a few of our lines. **We Guarantee them** for they are manufactured by us from the dry colors, made by ourselves, together with pure linseed oil crushed in our own factories.

HOUSE PAINTS

70 shades in the following well known brands: Elephant, Prism, Stag, King Edward.

WAGON AND BUGGY PAINT

In all the above brands, quick drying and durable.

FLOOR PAINT

Liquid in eight different shades, brilliant gloss, easily applied.

ENAMELS

In various shades, strong and delicate.

BARN PAINTS

All colors, strong and durable.

WOOD STAINS

Both oil and varnish, to imitate the various kinds of natural wood. Special stains made for floors.

VARNISHES

In all grades and for all purposes

CORALITE

A new sanitary wall finish for interiors. Permanent, easily applied and in artistic shades.

STOVE PIPE VARNISH

Put up in two sizes of stone bottles and in tins of various sizes.

Your local dealer handles these. Insist on having goods bearing our name and so secure our guarantee of quality.

Write us for color cards or any information you desire.

The CANADA PAINT CO., Ltd.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

TORONTO

WINNIPEG ADDRESS: 112 Sutherland Avenue.

SATISFACTION



DEAR SIRS,—

Oak Lake, Jan. 30th, 1907.

I must say that I am more than pleased with the Creamery system—so much pleased that if I had to make butter and sell it in the stores I would go out of business. I am a living advertisement for you whenever I speak with any of my Dairy Farmer friends, at home or on the street. I received a letter from the Creamery and they want cream, but I will stick to "The Old Reliable" as long as I receive the satisfaction I have had in the past.

Wishing you every success, I remain, Your hearty patron,

E. R. RONBERG.

The above unsolicited letter is one of many on file in our office. What further proof do you want? Don't you think it would pay you to send us your cream at once? We have no favorites. All are used alike. Write to Dept. A.

The Brandon Creamery and Supply Co., Ltd.
BRANDON, MAN.